PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,684—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
Saturday, 3 P.M. 1906				
5th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7558		
13th Jan	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6532
20th "	PERSIA	7951		
27th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6398
3rd Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
17th "	CHINA	7912		
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
3rd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	10000
17th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
31st "	PERSIA	7951		
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	EGYPT	7912		
21st "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10369
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6532
5th May	ORIENTAL	5284		
12th "	ARABIA	7903		
19th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6398
26th "	CALEDONIA	10512		
2nd June	MACEDONIA	10512		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th October, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,376	Schmitz	25th Jan. 1906
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	22nd Feb "
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	22nd Mar "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,690	Etienne	19th Apr. "
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	17th May "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	6th Jan. 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,690	Etienne	3rd Feb. 1906.

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
97, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE ELLERMAN CITY LINER S.S. "CITY OF BOMBAY," will SAIL Direct from BOMBAY via MARSEILLES to LIVERPOOL, about the 27th of March. Electric Fans and Lights throughout.
For passage and further particulars Apply to,
MESSRS. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.
Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
BRITANNIA	G. R. Garrick	3069	31st Jan. 1906.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6716	8th Feb.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	6124	27th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	13th March
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	24th "
NUBIA	Hy. Tait	3351	11th April
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6716	8th May
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	23rd "
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	6124	8th June

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 360
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 730
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by R. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over stain their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date Time. Route.—via.
LINGA	2179	Mon.	2 Jan. 11 a.m. P'Bunder & Cutch
DWARKA	1700	Tues.	3 Jan. 4 p.m. Kathiawar Ports
KASARA	1200	Thur.	4 Jan. 10 a.m. Cutch Mandvie
LAMA	2170	Frid.	5 Jan. 8 a.m. (direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 8th Jan, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th Jan, calling (for Malls and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,050 tons, on or about 30th Jan, calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARDHA," 3,976 tons, on or about 4th Jan

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
3rd January, 1906.

KING, KING & Co.,

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PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb, 1906.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. "
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. "
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May. "

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	24th Jan. 1906.
*† CHINA	A. Lova	6,000	1st March "
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Matcovich	6048	29th March "
*† AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7600	9th April "
MARQ. ACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4766	20th " "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS BOATS.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 493. Saloon Rs. 300

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to and from Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,394	28th Jan. 1906.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent General.
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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"COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing all information for Travellers sent Post Free on application.

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CHIC STYLES, SPECIALLY SELECTED.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Crêpe de Chine Ties	... from 1 12	Washing Tubular Ties	... from 0 8
Knitted Silk Knot Ties	... „ 2 8	Riding Scarves with Stiffeners	„ 1 12
Matt Silk Ties	... „ 2 12	Soft Collars	... Doz. 7 8
Rich Silk Scarves—Latest	... „ 3 0	Best Linen Collars, 4-fold	... „ 7 4

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SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

Has been proved to be superior to any other Spirit on the English Market.

ON THE SEA.

"Napier Major"—The longest motor-boat run—used SHELL.

SCOTTISH RELIABILITY TRIALS. 595 miles.

The most severe road Test known : lowest Petrol consumption per ton mile over whole course. Won by Arrol Johnstone 12 H. P. Car, 43·8 miles per gallon, used "Shell." I. S. Napier Esq. Driver.

FOR SPEED AND RELIABILITY.

Gordon-Bennett Eliminating Trials, Isle of Man. The Fastest car, "The Napier," used "Shell". W. Clifford Earp, Esq., Driver.

Bicycle Eliminating Trials, Isle of Man. The winner "Arial" Motor Bicycle used "Shell" I. Campbell, Esq., Driver.

According to the comparison of the various Spirits conducted by the Editor of the 'Motor" and reported in "The Motor" of May 23rd, 1905, the consumption of Petrol per Brake Horse Power per hour according to the average of four trials of each was shown as follows :—

Shell	Carburine	Whitaker's	Pratts	Bowleys	Carless	Motol
·089 Galls'	·094	·099	·103	·104	·106	·107

The Motor Spirit now being imported into India by the Asiatic Petroleum Co. is the IDENTICAL spirit now being sold in England as

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

SHELL spirit is now so universally demanded that it is important all dealers should know when offering the Asiatic Petroleum Company's Spirit that they are not selling a new and unknown Brand but the identical spirit which has won such a prominent position in England under the name of

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT,

AS ALL DEALERS DO NOT STOCK THE SPIRIT consumers when buying should enquire what spirit is being offered.

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To be had also from
THE LEADING DEALERS.

XMAS 1905.

MONGINI BROTHERS

NOW REGISTER ORDERS for their celebrated BOXES of

CAKES AND CONFECTIONERY.

A large selection of XMAS NOVELTIES just unpacked. Over 250 different kinds of boxes of XMAS CRACKERS from 0-8 upwards.

CRYSTALLISED FRUIT, MARRONS GLACES, MOKA WALNUTS, FRENCH whole fruit in SYRUP, SMYRNA FIGS TURKISH DELIGHT FONDANTS, CHOCOLATES, etc., etc.

Toy boxes with CHOCOLATES and fancy boxes in a large variety.

NEW PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

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THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

WINES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS,

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XMAS STOCK NOW IN

NAPLES FIGS (2 lb. Baskets). MALAGA RAISINS, WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS and CHESTNUTS, (Italian), MARSALA ITALIA (SHERRY) highest awards wherever exhibited.

CHEDDAR,
At 14 ans. per lb.

FRY'S CHOCOLATES (Assorted) in Fancy boxes.

FRY'S CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS AND COMFITS (Assorted) in Bots.

BREAKFAST HAM (York cut)
At Re. 1 per lb.

BACON, (middle choice)
At 15 ans. per lb.

ALL KINDS OF FRENCH, ITALIAN AND GERMAN STORES.

PRAYER BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS AND CHURCH SERVICES

MOUNTED IN STERLING SILVER

SUITABLE GIFTS FOR CHRISTMAS, NEW YEAR, BIRTHDAY, &C.

		Cherub. Rs. As.	Gothic. Rs. As.	Lily. Rs. As.
Long Primer Prayer and Hymns	5 3/8 × 3 3/4 in.	33 12	52 8	33 12
Bourgeois Prayer and Hymns	5 × 3 3/8 in.	24 12	41 4	24 12
Oblong Prayer and Hymns	5 × 2 3/8 in.	21 12	33 12	21 12
Oblong Prayers only	5 × 2 3/8 in.	18 0	31 8	18 0
Ruby Prayers and Hymns	4 3/4 × 3 1/4 in.	17 4	30 0	17 4
Diamond Prayer and Hymns	3 3/4 × 2 1/2 in.	15 12	27 12	15 12
Bijou Prayer and Hymns	2 3/8 × 1 7/8 in.	8 4	12 0	8 4
Bijou Prayer Book	2 1/4 × 1 7/8 in.	7 8	9 0	7 8
Bijou Prayer Book (cheap)		2 4	9 0	2 4
Bijou Hymn Book		5 4	11 12	5 4
Bijou Marriage Service		7 8	11 12	7 8
Bijou 2 Vols in Silver case		31 8	.....	.....
Diamond Do.		60 0	.....	.....
Diamond 2 Vols in Leather case		8 4	.....	.....
Ou Marriage service		3 12		3 12

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JOHN BEGG'S

ROYAL LOCHNAGAR WHISKIES

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„ „ Her Late Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA, 1848-1900.
„ „ H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, 1903.

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CAN ALSO BE HAD AT THE
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BOMBAY WINE AGENCY.
147, GIRGAUM ROAD,

HENNESSY'S

THREE STAR

BRANDY.

INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

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THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JANUARY, 1906.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

40 LONDON ARTISTES. 40

Under the personal Direction of MAURICE E. BANDMANN and by Special arrangement with Mr. GEORGE EDWARDES and the GAIETY THEATRE LONDON.

TO-NIGHT,
THURSDAY, 4TH JANUARY,
AT 9-15 STANDARD TIME.
THE EARL & THE GIRL.

FRIDAY, 5TH JANUARY,
"LADY MADCAP."

SATURDAY, 6TH JANUARY,
"THE GIRL FROM KAY'S."

MONDAY, 8TH JANUARY,
THE SPRING CHICKEN.

TUESDAY, 9TH JANUARY,
"VERONIQUE."

Prices of Admission :—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1. Box Plan at SOUNDY'S MUSIC STORE.

A GRAND NEW YEAR CONCERT.

BY KIND PERMISSION OF

Commander A. R. DOWEL, R. N. R., The Purser's Department of H.M. T. "PLASSY."

Will give a VARIETY CONCERT IN THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, PRINCE'S DOCK.

TO-NIGHT,
THURSDAY, JANUARY 4TH, 1906.

In Aid of Institute Funds,
Commencing at 8-30 P.M.

A few Reserved Seats at Re. 1,

Admission Free to all other Seats,

A collection will be taken from the Free Seats.

S. S. "CREWE HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK, Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees Boats, and, if not alongside in time will by Anything to survey be kept over and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY, Apollo Street, Bombay, 3rd January, 1906.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "CAPRI," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 3rd instant and are REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE delivery of their CARGO landed at Victoria Dock, No. 4 Shed.

All claims for damages &c., to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the Steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Hornby Road, Fort. Rubattino, Coy.

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SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY during the official year 1903-07 of the under-noted articles :—

(1.) Drills, Cloths, Patties, &c.
(2.) Helmets and Covers.
(3.) Leather Articles.
(4.) Embroidery work Badges, Colours, &c.
(5.) Miscellaneous Stores.

Tenders will be opened at 12 o'clock noon on the 5th February, 1906.

Forms of tender and schedule will be available on application at the office of the SUPERINTENDENT. Army Clothing Factory, Alipore, on and after the 15th January, 1906, at Rupee 1 per set.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MR. MATUBHAI KASANBHAI, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client, MR. VAMANRAO SHIVRAM MULGAONKER. Any person or persons having any claim to the same by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at their Office, at No. 40, Meadows Street, Fort, within 11 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed, without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Koras land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Chuaam Kiln Road, containing by admeasurement 373 square yards or thereabouts, being a portion of a larger plot registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 75, New No. 13572, Old Survey No. 185, and New Survey No. 7383, and which said small piece and the house there in is registered in the Books of the Municipality under D. Ward No. 1900 (4), and Street No. 3C, and bounded as follows : That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Babaji Jeewan, on or towards the South by the private passage, on or towards the East by the property of Dwarkanath Raghoba Tarkhad, and on or towards the West by the property formerly of the Bombay Land Improvement and Trading Company, Limited, but now belonging to Anandrao Krishnarao Acharya.—Dated this 3rd day of January, 1906.

CHITNIS AND MOTILAL, Purchaser's Attorneys.

MESSRS. JOSEPH IVAN & Co. 13, Tamarind Lane, Fort, make to order FOOTWEAR of the highest quality, and use only the best Europe Material. None to equal them in smartness, finish and extreme moderation in Price.

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SOMETHING NEW

ARDATH TOBACCO'S CO.'S

Astorias, State Express in every kind and Number,

CRAVEN MIXTURE

AND

Various kinds of

EGYPTIAN AND VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

ALSO

Mild Indian and German HAVANA CIGARS

ALWAYS IN STOCK

We allow large Discount to Messes, Clubs, Hotels, &c.

Upcountry Orders by V. P. P.

PRICE LIST on APPLICATION.

Please register your order soon AT

E. E. GOREY & CO.

NAVAL TAILORS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,

OPPOSITE Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,

21, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 3. We recommend it.—MAROKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS :—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E.P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 1	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

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THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE

NEW POLICIES IN 1904
ISSUED FOR..... £2,433,739
ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £11,320,875
ASSURANCES IN FORCE..... £28,155,265

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

10 YEARS RECORD.

Number of Policies issued.....Rs. 64,000
Amount of New Assurances...Rs. 35 Crores
Increase in Reserve Funds over.....Rs. 5 Crores
Reduction in Expense Ratio..... 7½ per cent.

Total Funds .....Rs. 14 Crores

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

Special Double Endowment Policies and Assurances with Pensions till death to reward matured longevity. Apply to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and 50 LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES and LIBERALITY TO POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

F. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£525,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombasa.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
PATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND .. „ 9,940,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... „ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London,	Shanghai,	Port Arthur,	Kobe,
Lyons,	Hongkong,	Mukden,	Osaka,
New York,	Tientsin	Tairen,	Tokyo,
San Francisco,	Peking,	Chefoo,	Nagasaki,
Honolulu,	Newchang,	Tieling,	Bombay,

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt).
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, O. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON.	HONGKONG.	SHANGHAI
AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balans if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,
7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BEYNON'S PECTORAL COUGH ELIXIR.

Price As. 12.

THE KING OF COUGH CURES

Should be kept in every household.

An infallible Cure for Coughs, Asthma, and all Pulmonic Complaints.

THE FRIEND of the CONSUMPTIVE.

A dose or two relieves irritation however acute.

Can be used to advantage with ST. LUKE'S EMBROCATION, 1 Re. per bot.

PREPARED ONLY BY

BEYNON & CO.,
STANDARD PHARMACY,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Rat
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	1,402 1-2
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,370
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,129
Commercial Bank of India	40,000	70	100	nil	40
Allianee Bank of Simla	15,000	100	100	12 pr ct	250 xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank	9,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£14to1
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-15-0	£92-1
National Bank of India	40,000	£20	£12½	dvd 10 pr.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,000	1,000	all	Dvd 121/2	375
Bombay; Unit'd	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs15	635
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs6	900
Central India	1,500	500	500	dvd Rs30	2040
Chira Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1075
Connaught Mills	1,650	500	500	Nil	560
Colaba Land and Mills	4,000	700	700	dvd Rs45	975
Coorla Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	820
Currimbhoy Mills	750	1,000	900	dvd Rs50	1,380
Davd Mills	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs10	495
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	450
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1080
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	750
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	650 1-2
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs 40	1075
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	300
Indian Manufg. Ind-o-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	930
James Greaves	1,200	500	500	25	950
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd 215	540
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs500	210
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	813	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs55	620
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	700
Khatao Mackanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,020
Leopold	3,000	100	108	Nil	775
Lakmidas Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	112
Madras United	600	1,000	1,000	Rs 110	70 xd
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs125	3,220
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs200	3,330
New Great Eastern	4,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	2,700
Presidency Mills Co., Ld.	1742	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	220
Queen Mills	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1150
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 40	955
Sassoon	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs 50	1,000
Sholapore Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs150	1,080
Soonderdas	769	1,000	1,000	Nil	3,420
Southern Mahratta	3,333	250	250	10	200
Sun Mills, Ld.	3 200	250	250	Nil	207 1-2
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs.45	210
Swadeshi Mills	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs15	1,290
Sassoon and Alliance	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs37	1,650
Union Mills, Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	925
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs 60	100
Kohinoor	2,800	500	500	25	750

MISCELLANEOUS

				dvd Rate	Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,1750	750	100	dvd Rs6		190
Beck & Co's Baths	500	50	50	dvd 10		35
Bandman Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct		1-6
Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,000	dvd 180		9,000
Do., New Issue	1,500	625	375	dvd 45		2,703
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	6 pr ct		40
Bombay Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	dvd 30		600
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,700	200	200	dvd Rs15		150
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	10 pr ct	7	30
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr ct		10
John Roberts and Co	1,500	100	100	dvd Rs10		135
Kamp and Co.	2,000	200	175	14		225
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	80	7 1-2		90
Marcks and Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs10		130
Napier Hotel Co	1,000	100	17	3 pr ct		50
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	50	50	3 1-2 pr ct. dvd Rs8		1 10
Phillips and Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Dvd Rs 8		60
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20		410
Scoundy and Co.	1,000	100	1,00			25
Thacker and Co	1,000	50	500	3 pr ct Rs30		570
Tanjore Co	1,500	100	100	dvd Rs12		240
Telephone Co			20	dvd Rs25		30 1-2

PRESS COMPANIES.

					Yearly.	
Akbar	500	1,000	1,000	125		1,750
Albert (Khurshed)	200	1,000	1,000	Rs 80		600
Bellary	107	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20		220
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs50		165
Bronis Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	dvd Rs20		210
Broach Girl Press Co., Co.	500	200	200	dvd Rs12		175
Colaba	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs150		900
East India	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs150		1,450
English Press and Manfg.	100	250	250	dvd Rs 4		5
Fort	150	5,000	1,150	dvd Rs60		695
French	200	500	500	dvd Rs36		630
Harvey, and Sabapathy	150	00	500	dvd Rs40		600
Hingoll Press Co. Ld.	150	100	100	dvd Rs 20		155
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvd Rs32		350
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs20		40
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs48		522 1-2
Munmar M	1,000	250	1	dvd Rs24		270
New Berar	1,250	400	500	dvd Rs40		472 1-2
New Indian	5,000	125	125	dvd Rs 10		139 1-2
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	dv Rs30		455
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	5,000	1,000	dvd Rs150		2,395
Star	600	250	750	dvd Rs20		450
Surat Cir Press Co., Ld.	87	250	all	30		190
Volkart	450	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50		1,000

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry	11,000	100	100	102 xd	...
Ahmedabad Prantij Ry	4,800	500	500	12-8	515
Bhavnagar Valsad Ry Co.	6,000	500	500	10	420

COMBRIDGE'S LIST.

THE FLORIN SERIES OF STANDARD WORKS.

OXFORD EDITIONS. POETRY AND PROSE

Crown 8vol. bound in cloth, gilt lettered on side and back, price Rs. 1-8 per volume.

SHAKESPEARE. The Works of William Shakespeare. Complete, with glossary. 1,272 pages.

BUNYAN. The Pilgrims Progress. With new illustrations by George Cruikshank, and a life of John Bunyan. 428 pages.

BOSWELL. The Life of Johnson. In two volumes. 1,416 pages.

BROWNING (E. B.). The Poems of Elizabeth Barrett Browning Complete. 720 pages.

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LONGFELLOW. The Poems of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Complete with notes. 888 pages.

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WHITTIER. The Poems of John Greenleaf Whittier. Complete with notes. 615 pages.

WORDSWORTH. The Poems of William Wordsworth. Complete with Introductions and Notes. 1,008 pages.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Claucerley 1901 tons Captain W Hayton sailed yesterday for Genoa with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steamer Crowe Hall 2661 tons Captain O Parry arrived in harbour yesterday from Birkenhead December 4 with a general cargo and 6 passengers.

THE F Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri 2717 tons Captain G Belsetti arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Hongkong, 14th December with a general cargo and Mr Campbell and 12 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kasara 504 tons Captain H Hall Cuttensh will sail to day for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut R L Birdwood, Mr C F Noronha, Mrs Meherally Munji and boy and 90 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Putcala 1919 tons Captain H J Willsher sailed yesterday for Zanzibar &c with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Kararnjia, Dr J F Doctor and 2 children, Mrs Esmail Soomar and 2 children and a number of deck.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nizam, 2041 tons, Captain T W Corkhill, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Messrs G F D Biber E S Wolgir, S M G Craig and 11 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa 956 tons, Captain Hall McDiarmid arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Karachi via Gutch Mandvi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Messrs J Daelaporta E Wodshouse, J L Symons, J St John Graham, J E Penrose, R W Clark, Morton, Scott and H Amerchand and 500 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Nizamo	Corkhell	Calcutta Dec 8
	Capri s	Belsetts	Hongkong Dec 14
3	Lhasa	McDiarmid	Karachi Jan 1
	Crewe Hall	Parry	Birkenhead Dec 4

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
3	Rohmani s	Sheriffs	Jedah
	Putiala s	Willsher	Zanzibar &c

The steamer Kasara-Cutbesh for Persian Gulf obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Lowada for Calcutta &c
„ Nizam for Calcutta &c
„ Benie for Rangoon
„ Madura for Persian Gulf
„ Benaal for Jedah
„ Australien for Australia &c.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The City Line s s Trafferdha l left Suez for Bombay on the evening of the 31st ultimo.

The s s Methleyhall left Suez for Bombay on the morning of 2nd instant,

The Clan line s s Clan Menzies left Liverpool afternoon of the 1st instant.

The Clan Macfadyan arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of 2nd instant,

The Austrian Lloyd's s s Persia left Trieste for Bombay via Kurachi on the 31st ultimo and may be expected to reach or about the 7 st instant,

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co. s s D Baldu'no from Bombay arrived at Naples on the 1st instant,

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Stephanotis s—4060 cwt oil cake M J Joomabhoy and Co, 60 bales hides and skins W and A Graham and Co, 68 hides and skins E D Sasson and Co, 22 bundles coir mattings Ardeshir and Byramji 52 bales hides and skins H M Obba 11 baler hides and skins B Esmail 11 bales hides Ewart Latham and Co, 3 bales skins K B Sajaw 150 cwt conditments H Munchorjee and sons 70 cwt chutney Framjee Nowroji 19 bales hemp R A Willis 88 bales skins and hides W and A Graham and Co, 30 cases ghee and 21 cases dry fesh F R Hill and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia s—15 bales skins Maxklern 10 packages condiments carpets &c F P Baumgara 11 boles carpets Latham and Co

FOR BOSTON.

Caledonia s—26 bales skins Mexklein

FOR HULL.

Mosocco s—10000 cwt wheat Sanday and Co

FOR HAVRE.

St Lride s—255 bales cotton Prier de Soone and Co 500 cwt mustordseed M Soonji

FOR DUNKIRK.

St Lride s—100 tons crushed bones H H Suleman and Co, 400 bales cotton Ralli Bros 330 bales cotton Prier de Soone and Co, 2000 cwt castorseed Jehangir Camn and Co, 80 cwt gum D Vullibhoy and Co

Trentham Hall s—2000 tons mangonese ore kiddle Reeve and Co

FOR LEITH.

Trentham Hall s—03015 cwts cottonseed Wadjee Becher

FOR GARSTON.

Ilderton s—200 tons mangonese ore R A Willis

FOR GENOA.

Claverley s—1007 cwts myrabollams Fbjee Comersey 715 bales cotton Ralli Brothers 500 bales cotton Volkart Bros 50 bales hemp P Bhimjee

FOR TRIESTE.

Maria Valerie s—550 bales cotton The Bombay Co 495 bales cotton Volkart Bros 54002 cwts gingelly seed J Falbiri 110 bales cotton J A Btgbie and Co

FOR VENICE.

Maria Valerie s—200 bales cotton Glade and Co. 200 bales cotton Volkart Bros

FOR FIUMS.

Maria Valerie s—1580 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR KOBE.

Courtfield s—100 bales cotton Jehangir B Petit and Co, 2500 bales cotton E D Sassoon and Co, 300 bales cotton Shroff and Co, 500 bales cotton The Bombay Co, 500 bales cottoa H N Madraswalla and Co 2000 bales cotton Sasson J David and Co 590 bales cotton Volkart Bros 246 balas cotton F F Campbele and Co, 1500 bales cotton M M Essabhoy

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Courtfield s—100 tons bones H H Suleman

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, is produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COLLEN—December 28, at Mian Mir, the wife of Lieutenant P E Collen 15th Sikhs of a daughter.

HORDERN—December 6, at Fort Dufferin, Mandalay, Burma the wife of Lieutenant-Commander E J Calvcley Hordern Royal Indian Marine of a son.

PROUDLOCK—December 22, at the Government Botanic Gardens Ootacamund the wife of Robert Lewis Proudlock, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

COLQUHOUN—MANLEY—December 27, at All Saint's Church Shillong by the Rev C Stokoe M A Henry A C Colquhoun I C S second son of Lt-Col J A S Colquhoun late R A to Ithell only daughter of the late Surgeon-General W G N Manley C B V C and Mrs Manley Cheltenham.

NOONE—DEANE—December 30, at St Thomas's Cathedral, Madras by the Rev Father Morris Herbert V Noone youngest son of the late Frederick Noone and Mrs Fletcher Norton to Norah Annie third daughter of the late Major Deane I M S

YOUR TEETH are always a trouble. We will show you how to avoid this.

USE

KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR,

a most delightful preparation,
Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 per bottle

AND

KEMP'S DENTIST'S TOOTH POWDER

Re. 1 per bottle

Every day and your troubles will cease.

We have also a revelation in TOOTH BRUSHES which is registered under the name of "KEMP'S Equatorial Sanitary Tooth Brush" each brush in a neat box at Eight annas each only.

The above DENTIFRICES are used by retired Anglo-Indians in England and elsewhere (who have known and appreciated them in India) in preference to any other.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

KEMP & CO., LD.,

THE CHEMISTS,
(Primus in India.)
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

BOMBAY.

TO DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 34m. Sun sets, 5h. 35m. High water, 5-23m., 7-55a. Low water, 0-44a.

H. E. the Governor expected to return from tour, Apollo Bunder, 7 a.m. (S. T.)

Sirdar's Carbonic Acid and Inventions Syndicate Company, Rampart Row, 5 p.m.

Novelty Theatre, the Bandmann Opera Company.

REPORTED BURGLARIES.—Gopal Ramji, a sweetmeat seller, residing in De Lisle Road, reports to the Police that some time during Tuesday night his house was broken into and gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 325 were stolen from several boxes which were broken open.—Mooloband Ramakdas, a Hindu, residing at Talwadi, reports that his house was broken into during his absence about midnight on Tuesday last night and gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 200 were stolen from a locked box.—Mrs. Hassey, residing in Wodehouse Road reports the theft of jewellery, valued at Rs. 90, from her dressing table some time during Tuesday night.

BAND AT THE HANGING GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant V. D., and Officers of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Band will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-30 p.m. to-day.

Cake Walk	A Coon Band Contest	Prayor
Overture	William Tell	Rossini
Selection	A Country Girl	Monckton
Serenade	The Warblers	J Perry
Reminiscences of	Mozart	Mozart
Highland Patrol	Wee Macgregor	Amer

MUSIC AT MESSRS. GREEN'S RESTAURANT.—The Indian Hotels Co.'s European String Band, under the conductorship of Mr. C. T. Coke, will play the following programme of music at W. B. Green and Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant, to-day during dinner hours:—

March	Tournament	Wickens
Entr-Acts	Summer Dreams	Squire
Selection	Il Travatore	Verdi
Selection	Recollections of Scotland	Wickens
Song	Old Folks at Home (Oboe Mr Floyd)	Arranged by Coke
Valse	Mia Querida)	Gardini
Valse	Balancelle	Godard
March	Brooklyn	Jonson

POCKET-PICKING AT THE DOCKS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. C. H. Setalvad Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Spiers charged Tookaram Mahadu, a Hindu, with the theft of a bag containing Rs. 75 in cash, belonging to one Cumrudin Sarfudin, a Mahomedan pilgrim. The complainant, who is a native of Hyderabad (Deccan), arrived in Bombay only a few days ago on his way to Mecca and was putting up at the Cumroo Jaffer Musafarkhana. Early yesterday morning he went to the disinfection shed at the docks, and while standing among the crowd, accused put his hand into complainant's pocket and removed the bag containing his money. He was caught red-handed and made over to the police. The case was remanded in order to enable the police to make further inquiries.

HANDED OVER TO THE NAVAL AUTHORITIES.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate Thomas Wallwork, a stoker on board His Majesty's Steam Ship. "Fox", was again put up for deserting the ship on the 26th ultimo, until the New Year's day, when he was arrested by Sub-Inspector Sykes in the Prince's Dock. At the last hearing the case was remanded to enable the police to ascertain the wishes of Admiral Poe, who was at Calcutta, as to whether the accused should be tried by the Civil Court or be handed over to the Naval authorities. His wish has since been known and he directed that accused be handed over to the Naval authorities. The Magistrate, after consulting the Naval Discipline Act, ordered that the accused be handed over to Mr. S. T. Grundy, an officer of the Bombay Naval Depot.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kersandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Bodley charged Vishnoo Oomajee with criminal breach of trust in respect of a cheque of Rs. 90, passed by Major Treacher in favour of Major B. Smith. Evidence of Mrs. R. E. Treacher, wife of Major Treacher, showed that the accused was a butler in her employ. On the 28th of April of 1903, Major Treacher gave the accused the cheque in question, to be delivered to Major Smith, in her presence. She then left for New Zealand where she received certain information regarding the cheque, that her husband had to pay the amount of the cheque a second time to Major Smith. When she returned to Bombay, she complained to the police about the accused who was arrested at Poona. In order that the witnesses for the prosecution may be brought from Poona, where the cheque was negotiated, the case was allowed to stand over.

PAYING FOR HIS RUDENESS.—Thagraya Narayan, a Madrasi, stood charged, yesterday morning, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, with obstructing the public thoroughfare, and being impudent when told to move aside. Inspector Bodley, who prosecuted, in outlining the story for the prosecution told the Court that on Tuesday evening, he, with Mrs. Bodley and child, was going towards the Arthur Crawford Market, in a gharry. As Mrs. Bodley left him to go down to the Nagdevi Street, the accused was seen standing in the middle of the road. A police sepoy told the accused to move as he which the accused refused to do. Mrs. Bodley also asked the accused why he obstructed the thoroughfare whereupon the accused most insolently and imprudently retorted that he would not move an inch from where he stood, and made a rush at the head of the carriage. Inspector Bodley arrested the accused. The accused plead d not guilty saying he was drunk at the time. Mr. Bodley test fied to the fact that the accused was sober. His Worship convicted the accused, and fined him Rs. 5 for his rudeness.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment, including two months' solitary confinement, with eighteen stripes was the punishment awarded yesterday morning, at the Esplanade Police Court, to one Baloo Govind, a mill-hand, who stood charged by Sub-Inspector Shaw, before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas Third Presidency Magistrate, for picking the pocket of one Jeeva Vithoo, a labourer, in the Null Bazaar Fish Market, on Tuesday evening. The complainant carried Rs. 5-14 his earnings, in his waistpocket, when he went to buy some fish in the Market. The accused approached him from behind and relieved him of his money. The complainant felt a jerk and turning round saw the accused with the money in his hand and which he quickly dropped on the ground. Evidence of two eye witnesses was given which confirmed the story of the complainant. The accused pleaded not guilty, saying he was drunk at the time, and the money in question was found on the ground lying near the complainant. But from the evidence, his Worship convicted the accused, who had four previous convictions recorded against him. In passing the sentence, his Worship also ordered the accused to report his residence to the police for three years after his release from jail.

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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JAN. 4, 1906.

THE GERMAN NAVY LEAGUE.

The activity of the German Navy League is such as now and then to occasion alarm, and at least one instance is recorded of the organisation receiving a timely warning. But it is unchecked and a recent writer argues that for those who wish to understand Germany's foreign policy and especially Germany's policy towards England, it is quite necessary to be acquainted with the organisation, character, power, influence and policy of the German Navy League and to follow its activity closely. That League is not like the British Navy League, a non-political institution, but a huge official organisation, whose political power and influence at the present, at all events, are exceedingly great and probably greater than that wielded by any of the German political parties. When the German Emperor and his advisers contemplated creating a Navy, worthy the name, it was recognised that the Parliament would refuse funds unless some means were adopted to stir up public opinion. It was felt that nothing but well-organised extra-Parliamentary agitation would produce the desired effect. Attention was directed to our own Navy League and through the instrumentality of the late Mr. Alfred Krupp, "an intimate friend of the Emperor," the German Navy League was founded with Prince Henry as its honorary president. The three most prominent men in Germany were among its original members and the movement went ahead with unprecedented swing. The most was made of the desire of the man in the street to be associated with the aristocracy and, "skilfully taking advantage of this disposition of the German masses, the Navy League was designed to be an organisation, popular and democratic in character, but most aristocratic in organisation and government, thoroughly centralised to ensure absolute discipline, yet giving the greatest scope to individual emulation and exertion" and the State placed the whole of the Governmental machine of Germany at the disposal of the Society.

"In our attitude towards England," exclaimed Herr Bassermann at Erfurt, "we must keep cool and until we have a strong fleet it would be a mistake to allow ourselves to be driven into a hostile policy towards England." And towards the realisation of that object, Germany has been striving ever since. An effort is being made to extend the freindship of England and Germany, but the Emperor is multiplying his pledges of amity, which take the shape of battleships. In addition to the programme of 1900, involving an expenditure of fifty-millions sterling, the German-taxpayer is presented with a supplementary one which represents forty millions. The supplementary grants to be asked for from the Government during the next seven years will amount to between twenty-four and twenty-five millions, and it is expected that from 1913 onwards the extra grant will average about three and half millions a year until the German navy has been completed in 1917. The new German Navy Bill passed the Federal Council six weeks ago and it was explained that "during recent years the size of war, ships and torpedo-boats has had to be increased in consequence of their more powerful armament and with a view to the attainment of greater speed. The experience of the Russo-Japanese War and the action of other nations compel Germany still further to increase the tonnage of her vessels, so that the German warships and torpedo-boats may not fall behind the warships and torpedo-boats of other countries, in respect of fighting-power. The increase of men, excluding non-combatants, which up to the year 1920 will be necessitated by the expansion of the German Navy scheme will be 18,124 and the number of officers 605. Amended plans and the increase of ships' complements result from fear of being surpassed by the navies of other nations, though as is very well known, Germany does not require a navy even so strong as it is, for her defence or, for any other purpose short of that indicated by Herr Bassermann.

The German Parliament would never have consented to expenditure on the scale it is now committed to but for the action of the Navy League. It is encouraged by the Kaiser, in every possible way, short of actual personal association. Actuated by imperial sympathy, it has created national enthusiasm for the navy even among the German children. It not only provides literature, pictures, lectures, entertainments, cinematographic shows, naval exhibitions and so forth for the young, but it takes every year a large number of children of the inland towns to the sea. It might be thought, remarks a contributor to a current periodical, that the German would become tired of adding enormous sums to those already voted for their huge naval armaments, "but so far there are no indications that the contury will refuse to pay for her navy, whatever the Government chooses to ask for. Through the unceasing agitation of her Navy League, Germany has grown navy-mad." It is a patent fact that all differences of parties have disappeared before Germany's ambition to dominate the sea. Social Democratic deputies vote for party reasons against Naval supplies and ostensibly condemn them as unnecessary, they heartily approve of them in reality and not a few Social Democrats belong to the German Navy League. Their organ the "Sozialistische Monatshefte" has told them that Germany should be armed to the teeth, possessing a strong fleet is of the utmost importance to all working-men. "What damages our exports," the journal argued, damages the working-men also and they have the most pressing interest in securing prosperity for our export trade, be it even by force of arms. Owing to her development, Germany may, perhaps, be obliged to maintain her position sword in hand. Only he who is under the protection of his guns can dominate the markets of the world and in the fight for the world's markets, German working-men may come before the alternative either of perishing or forcing their entrance into markets sword in hand." And so the German working-men raises protest against the ever-increasing expenditure on the navy. Our response has been to cut naval expenditure in all directions and to mark time in ship-building. The policy of the new Government will be to reduce it still further. So the British Navy League, on the model of which the German was founded, may expect to find an active policy necessary. In formulating its plan of campaign it may perhaps learn something from its German namesake.

A LARGE RUBBER ENTERPRISE.

THE London papers which arrive each week are profiting greatly by the boom in rubber. Each week finds a large amount of advertising space devoted to this popular product and there seems to be every likelihood of the market becoming flooded. Up to the present the companies brought forward have generally been of a genuine nature. But the more successful the early ventures the better will be the chances of the City sharks who reap their benefit from those whose applications for shares in good concerns have been in vain. Booms in the past have, however, made the investor wary and he has only to consult an uninterested broker to find out all that he requires. One of the latest of the companies is the Liberian Rubber Corporation which is issued with a capital of two hundred and seventy thousand pounds of which less than half is offered for subscription. Sir Raymond West K. C. I. E., and Sir West Ridgeway are amongst the directors but the most interesting appointment of the Board is that of Mr. Alfred du Cros. The interest is that he is also a representative of the Board of the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Company and the fact that that body has guaranteed to buy the entire output of the Corporation for the next ten years is conclusive proof that there is unlikely to be any serious falling off in the demand for many years to come, no matter to what extent planting is carried. Backed as it is by the name of Sir Harry Johnston, late Special Commissioner of Uganda, we may take the prospects of the Liberian enterprise as being correct in the form in which they appear in the documents collected by the new Company. The area of the Republic of Liberia is estimated at forty-three thousand square miles and nearly half of this consists of dense virgin rubber forest. At present there are only four collecting stations, but it is intended to immediately increase this number to about thirty, which will mean an out-turn of about five hundred tons a year, worth, at present prices, sufficient to give a net profit of more than half the capital issued. It will be interesting to see what success attends the extending of operations in this forest and to compare it with those is Lagos where the average out-turn between the year of 1895 and 1901, was about two thousand tons. One of the intentions in Liberia is to plant two million three hundred trees in one of the open districts so that the country should soon assume a high place amongst the most active rubber supplying districts. The costs of working the forest are more or less stationary and the population, though to some extent turbulent, has never lost the effect of the colonisation of freed American slaves so that labour troubles which beset other West African countries are less likely to occur. The present price of purchase from natives is £90 per ton, whilst a royalty of four pence per pound has to be paid to the Government. Freight to Europe amounts to £3 per ton, sundry dues to £15 per ton and organisation and extraordinary expenses to £23 per ton, a total cost of £177. A short time ago we commented upon the address to Government from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. The conditions on the West Coast of India are far different from those on the West Coast of Africa, but the knowledge that every quarter of the globe is striving to join in the race to gain the market should go far towards bringing about a decision to grant the requests of the Chamber and to start experimental plantations in suitable districts with safety in the knowledge that the uses of rubber are increasing daily and that the demand will continue to grow rapidly, even if not to the same extent as the supply.

PEERAGE CLAIMANTS AND THEIR VAGARIES.

AMONG the innumerable sources of revenue possessed by the Legal profession are the claims laid to extinct or abeyant peerages. They seem to recur at regular intervals, and the lawyer who becomes the champion of a wealthy "claimant" may be considered a fortunate fellow. For the work of proving a claim to a Peerage is generally a long drawn out and lucrative process. Another claim is now made to the Earldom of Peterborough, which was believed to have become dormant in June 1814, through the decease unmarried of the fifth earl. The story of the claimant, who is Mr. Edward Albert Baldwin Mordaunt of Montagu-Square, W., is that he is the lineal descendant of the third earl. The Peterborough title was created in favour of John, fifth Lord Mordaunt of Turvey, Bedfordshire, as a reward for services rendered to Charles II during the Restoration. After the demise of the second earl, Henry, the title passed to his nephew Charles, third earl. He had a younger brother George, and it is from this scion of the family that Mr. Mordaunt traces. George, third earl, married three times, having male issue by his third wife only. Two of these died in infancy, but the third son, George of Ormskirk, survived and contracted a marriage in May 1756. From this union the new claimant traces a clear line of descent through five generations. In due course the case will come before the Attorney General, when no doubt the usual result will be achieved, i. e., the claim will be nullified for want of the testamentary evidence of the birth, marriage or death of some one or other member of the family. Every claimant to a peerage has a clear case on his own showing. As a rule, Peerage claimants spend so many years in getting together their proofs, and they grow so accustomed to dwelling upon the facts that they have collated, that it is hard to convince them that what appears to them to be proof positive is, in reality, very shadowy evidence after all. Take "Lord De Morley," for instance. For years he has urged his claim before every existing Peerage tribunal" but no judge could make him see that many of his facts are lacking in proof. To him they appear as plain as day-light, but the authorities shake their heads, and "His Lordship," not the least bit dismayed, returns to his secluded retreat in a little court off a street at Hampstead, and proceeds to make another statement of claim. So he will go on to the end. And he is not alone. The world is full of strange characters, not the least interesting of whom are the gentlemen who think they ought to be filling the vacant benches in the House of Lords.

THE R. I. M. S. Dufferin will leave Bombay for Rangoon on the 8th instant.

THE Royal visit to Darjeeling has been given up. The Prince and Princess of Wales will spend the 6th, 7th, and 8th January at Barrackpore.

MR. C. SANKARANAIR has been appointed to act as Judge of the High Court of Madras during the absence of Sir James Davies on leave.

ACCORDING to our Bhownagar correspondent intense cold is being experienced there. The minimum has been 48 degrees whilst the cold at Hadinatia in the Jamnagar territory was so great that a chatty of water was frozen.

THE Manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank Ld. has received the wire from the Head Office in Yokohama to the effect that net profit for the last half year ending the 31st. December last amounts to two millions six hundred and fifty thousand yen being an increase of one million yen compared with the previous half-year.

SINCE the closing of work in the Kyaukpazat gold mine, owing to the reef being worked out, the Burma gold output has fallen to 21576 ounces. This was almost entirely obtained by dredging. The Burma Mining Rules contain no special provisions suitable for gold dredging operations, and an expert examination of the gold-bearing rivers of Upper Burma will shortly be made with a view of framing suitable regulations. Several new concessions have been granted in the past twelve months.

MISS SAADA FAIZMOHAMED who stands first amongst all the successful Mohamedan Candidates, males and females, at the recent Matriculation test, and who has been awarded the J. Pirbhoy and the Dr. Ismail Janmohamed scholarships, and the Lady Reay Medal, is the daughter of the well known (late) Mr. Faizmohamed Fatehali who was for some years in charge of Messrs. Tyabji & Co.'s Firm at Karachi and was a useful member of various Committees and Boards. He was son-in-law of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji of Bombay and nephew of Professor Mirza (Alavi). F.U.B., and his brother the late Persian Consul here. We congratulate the successful lady and her worthy relations, here and abroad on her remarkable success.

THE Indian Honour List is singularly featureless, says the "Pioneer," and as remarkable for the omissions as for those included. Most of the higher honours fall where they had been generally expected, and of some it may be said that they were overdue. The K.C.S.I.'s to Mr. Fuller and Colonel Deane come under this head, as also the Knighthood conferred upon Mr. Justice Knox, who, in addition to his long record in the public service, has done much valuable educational work as Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University. Mr. W. C. Hughes, too, has had to wait a long while for a fitting acknowledgment of public services the value of which is fully recognised by all connected with Indian Commerce. One can trace an echo of the military controversy, and the hand of the late Viceroy, in the G. C. I. E. conferred upon Sir Edmond Elles—a solatium for premature retirement. Major McMahon, who is already C. S. I. and C. I. E., gets in the Knighthood of the latter. Order no more than the due reward for his admirable conduct of affairs in settling the Seistan boundary. The hardships suffered by the Commission are further acknowledged in the decoration of three Native Officers, while the C. I. E. given to Mr. T. R. J. Ward was fully earned by invaluable work in the difficult task of irrigation survey with the Commission. The Knighthood conferred upon Mr. Cruickshank will be universally approved in Calcutta, and the similar honour for Mr. James Buckingham will cause unqualified satisfaction among the tea planters of Assam, whose cause he has so ably supported, both in the Viceroy's Legislative Council and elsewhere. The most striking thing about the new honours, and especially the Companionships of the two Indian Orders, in the almost total exclusion of the Public Works services. Mr. Pope, it is true, gets a well-deserved C. I. E.—an acknowledgment of improvements in an important State railway that are recognised by all travellers on the line, and especially by the power classes. But it can hardly be said that the unique services rendered to India by Major Joly de Lotbiniere's demonstration of the possibilities of electric power are adequately recognised by a similar honour, or that these two decorations do more than emphasise once more the somewhat niggardly treatment usually accorded to Public Works officials in India. The approaching close of a long career of valuable services to education and to Sanscrit learning is recognised in the conferment of a C.I.E. on Dr. Thibaut, Principal of the Muir Central College, and never was an honour better deserved. Captain O'Brien's self-sacrificing labours after the disastrous earthquake in Kangra got well-merited recognition, while Mr. Herbert Clogstun, as tutor and adviser to the Maharaja Rana of Dholpur, filled a difficult position with such success that official acknowledgment was inevitable.

ON the 12th a correspondent ("Times") wrote:—Lord Rosebery's fresh declaration yesterday against Home Rule, mingled with blessings on the Cabinet of the Minister who so lately reaffirmed his faith in that dogma, approves itself to the best American opinion. This approval is marked in Washington, marked especially among public men themselves rejoicing in their emancipation from the Irish-American yoke they wore so long. I have neither heard nor seen any expression of regret that Lord Rosebery has at last cut loose finally from Irish entanglements. "Even Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman might ask himself," remarks one American observer, "what chance has Home Rule without American support, when Home Rule with American support, both political and financial, failed." There is, of course, still an Irish Party in America, but it consists of Irishmen. The "Evening Post" echoes, as most American papers do, London news despatches to the effect that even the Tories admit that the new Cabinet is unexpectedly strong. The Rosebery problem, which puzzles many Americans, is by a quotation from his Life of Pitt:—"The experience is usually found by any Cabinet in which he may serve as an ordinary member to be a fleeting and dangerous luxury." The newspapers elsewhere in Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago, take much the same views as those of New York. The Philadelphia "Inquirer" labels it a Ministry of all the talents, and thinks that the Liberals have made a good start, but hints a doubt as to whether it will carry them far, since "there is still the country to be faced and the Irish, especially the Irish."

NOTES OF A POOR MAN'S LAWYER.

The Poor Man's Lawyer is now a familiar institution, and we will not here describe him, except in a prefatory way. He was invented many years ago at Mansfield House, the University settlement in Canning Town, West Ham, and he is to be found now at most university settlements, at some other centres of social work, and at some work, and at some local trade-union centres. His services, which are gratuitous, are open only to poor people, and are limited to the giving of legal advice; he does not fight cases but merely advises poor people whether they have a case which is worth fighting and which they should therefore entrust to a solicitor in the ordinary way. Those interested in the Poor Man's Lawyer are much concerned that he should work always in connection with a definite quasi-public institution; but, given this guarantee, there is not much risk of his injuring either the public or the legal profession. The scale of his work may be gathered from the fact that the last report of the Ancoats University Settlement records 895 cases as dealt with by the Poor Man's Lawyer at that institution within the year.

It will be obvious that persons engaged in this work get rather a special view of the operations of the law as it affects the working classes. The people who ask their advice are a grade, or many grades, poorer than those commonly concerned in litigation. One of the first and last things, indeed, which the Poor Man's Lawyer gets impressed on him is the inaccessibility of legal aid to those who live, as most people do, from week to week and have not property to fall back on nor money laid by. Law lags in this matter a long way behind its sister Medicine. The great hospitals, which through their in-patient and out-patient departments bring the most skilled medical aid to even the humblest sufferers, have no legal counterpart. Nor is there anything (so far at least, as civil law goes) which corresponds to the medical provision made by the Poor Law Guardians. The Poor Man's Lawyer has, therefore, to be ultra-cautious about suggesting litigation. The ordinary standards for a good fighting case are entirely out of the question; his client must never take action unless he is practically certain to win. The classes just above and in touch with the poor—small property owners, small money-lenders, agents, pawnbrokers—know well this weakness of the workman, and are fond, conversely, of blackmailing him by threats of legal proceedings where they have really no case. In such instances the Poor Man's Lawyer is of great value for telling the workman when to stand his ground.

The majority of our London cases can be classed under comparatively few heads. The chief are: Industrial law (including workmen's compensation), landlord and tenant, husband and wife, credit (including such important features of working-class life as pawnbroking and the hire-purchase system), and wills and intestacies. Workmen's compensation is still enormously fruitful in problems, and should perhaps come first. Practically all the legal difficulties in it arise from the restriction of the Act of 1897 to particular trades and occupations—a restriction, be it remarked in passing, which can hardly be explained on any principle consistent with the fundamental principle of the Act. The chief trouble is usually to find whether the scene of an accident was a "factory" within the Act's meaning. In London this is peculiarly hard in the case of the great "general provider" establishments, such as Whiteley's or Maple's, in which the business comprehends half a hundred trades, and one workroom or storeroom is a factory and another next it in the same building is not. The Poor Man's Lawyer has often to examine his clients most minutely before the point can be decided with any confidence. Cases of great hardship are very common and sometimes very absurd. Here is one. An engineer is employed in a branch of work invariably carried on in a "factory," and he suffers an accident which entails the loss of an arm. It turns out that when he suffered it his workshop was undergoing a process of removal. It was really due to this that the accident occurred; but as before the accident the power machinery, &c., which made the shop a "factory" had been removed, he does not come under the Workmen's Compensation Acts; and having, like most injured workmen, no claim under the Employers' Liability Act, he has no claim at all. Another great source of accidents which get no compensation is the docks. Dock-labouring is an occupation exceedingly fruitful in severe accidents, but in a large proportion of cases the scene of them is not technically a "factory," the question of whether a place in the docks is or is not a "factory" having little or nothing to do with the likelihood of an accident's occurring.

Very often the advice asked of the lawyer is really practical rather than legal. For example, a workman suffers an accident, for which he has an undoubted claim, but which does not wholly incapacitate him—he loses, say, four fingers. The employer pays him his old wage right through, and it is understood that he may stay on at it if he will not claim compensation. The workman is now in a serious dilemma. If he claims compensation he will get a considerable money payment, but not enough to live on; he will lose his job, and perhaps fail being so much disabled to get another. On the other hand, if he takes the employer's wage and claims no compensation his position is very insecure. After six months his claim lapses, and the employer (to whom he is probably not now worth his wage) can dismiss him with impunity on any pretext. Repeated instances came to the writer's knowledge in which this was heartlessly done. Closely allied to such cases are those in which threats of dismissal are used to cover up breaches of the Factory Acts—a particularly serious evil with women or other unorganised workers. The excellent Industrial Law Committee, of which Mrs. H. J. Tennant is chairman, now makes a speciality of these cases and has an indemnity fund for dealing with them.

Landlord and tenant, and husband and wife, are both fruitful headings. At Toynbee Hall there is an East London Tenants' Protection Committee, specially dealing with the former. So far as working class tenants in towns go, the law of landlord and tenant is mainly satisfactory; the evils are economic rather than legal. The law, however, has not been adequately shaped to deal with what is now a general feature of working-class life in London, and perhaps soon will be in other cities—namely, the sharing of one house between several tenant families. The rights of a tenant who suffers from the fault or negligence of other tenants in the same house are at present closely curtailed by a doctrine of "common employment" in a workshop, and cases of great consequent hardship are common.

Husband-and-wife difficulties are among the most painful that a Poor Man's Lawyer deals with. Unhappy marriages are probably much rarer among the poor than the rich, partly because among the poor the sexes mix more and get to understand each other better during their growing up, and partly because the natural channels of affection are less often blocked or diverted from economic motives. On the other hand, legal relief is rarely obtainable. The Victorian middle-class reformers who brought about our present divorce law cheapened divorce (previously a rare luxury of the very rich) sufficiently for the pockets of the lower middle class, but there they stopped, leaving its tariff too high for any weekly wage earners not assisted by outside charity. Whatever one's views on divorce may be, tendency to keep it still a class privilege seems quite indefensible. One might add that among the working class by far the commonest source of acute domestic misery is drunkenness, either of the husband or of the wife; and this is not a legal cause of divorce at all. The reason why it is not are doubtless not class-reasons but it is worth pointing out that the effect of its exemption is to some extent a class-effect.

A NEW story by Mrs. Everard Cotes (Sara Jeannette Duncan) began its serial course in the last issue of the "Times" Weekly Edition. It is entitled "Set in Authority" and is concerned apparently with the fortunes of one Lord Thame who, when the story opens, has just been appointed Viceroy of India. The first chapter is an amusingly ironical picture of Lord Thame's English surroundings, promising plenty of entertainment for the reader. It is understood that the accomplished authoress has resisted the temptation to introduce direct portraits from life.

THE COMING ELECTION.

GREAT VARIETY OF ISSUES.

MR. BALFOUR UPHOLDS FISCAL REFORM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, JAN. 3.

The election campaign is now in full progress and the papers are crammed with speeches and electoral addresses which are remarkable for the variety of issues submitted.

The Unionists generally place Fiscal Reform and Home Rule issues in the forefront, whilst the Liberals are dwelling on Free Trade and Domestic Reform.

Mr. Balfour in his electoral address says that, if the Unionists are returned, Fiscal Reform will be their first duty.

Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham, whose speech was subjected to considerable interruption, claimed that Fiscal Policy was expressive of old Radicalism.

Mr. Lloyd George at Carnarvon foreshadowed the speedy disestablishment of the Church and the creation of a National Council of Education for Wales. He hoped that the powers of the Local Government Board, the Home Office and Board of Trade would be delegated to Welsh authority.

A demonstration of four thousand Ulster Unionists, held at Belfast against Home Rule, broke up in disorder.

LONDON, JAN. 2.

Mr. Winston Churchill, in a letter to Mr. Zangwill says that while Lord Elgin is bound to recognise the serious difficulties in the way of a Jewish Colony in East Africa, he will approach the subject with profound sympathy.

Mr. Churchill says he feels that Mr. Zangwill's noble vision of a settled home for Jews under the flag of tolerance and freedom should not be allowed to fade and he will do his utmost to fulfil it.

ANTI-TEA DUTY LEAGUE.

Attempt to Remove the "Merciless Taxation."

The Anti-Tea Duty League is already conducting a lavish non-partisan election campaign by means of posters and has now issued a strongly argued general appeal which concludes by stating that tea should be duty free in all the great Anglo-Saxon States of the world. Great Britain's merciless taxation of the most benevolent non-intoxicant is a national reproach.

THE RISING IN THE BALTIC PROVINCES.

Conciliatory Proclamation and High-handed Repression.

General Sollohub, the new Governor-General of the Baltic Provinces with a strong force, has reached Riga and issued a conciliatory proclamation.

Later advices state that three hundred workmen surprised a detachment of Dragoons at Riga, killing eleven and wounding fourteen. Eight workmen were killed.

General Sollohub reports initial movements of the three forces under Generals Rendt, Meynhardt and Orloff who are repairing the railways as they proceed.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

An official statement issued at St. Petersburg says that during the crushing of the revolt at Moscow so many revolutionaries were killed, wounded and arrested that Moscow is freed from their influence for a long time.

The suppression of the agitation elsewhere is only a question of time.

The loyalty of the troops is the most important lesson to Moscow.

The repression of the Baltic Provinces is proceeding steadily.

General Orloff had a station master, who refused to provide a train, summarily hanged.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

France and Germany.

It is declared semi-officially at Berlin that the French apprehensions of German aggressiveness in Morocco are wholly groundless.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

HEAVY ROLL IN THE NEW PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 3.

The current Eastern Bengal and Assam "Gazette" contains a list of 73 clerks, who have been dismissed from the Government Service and are debarred from re-employment in any capacity under Government. They are principally from Bakarganj, but a few are from Dacca, Faridpur and Chittagong.

THE VICEROY AND THE MARWARIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 3.

The Viceroy receives the address of welcome from the Marwari Association next Monday.

THE CALCUTTA POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 3.

In the Polo Tournament here to-day, the Calcutta "A" team beat the Viceroy's Staff easily by six goals, three subsidiaries to one goal, one subsidiary.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

SOCIAL AMENITIES.

BRILLIANT ILLUMINATIONS IN THE CITY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 3.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to-day lunched with the Chief Justice Sir Francis and Lady Maclean.

This afternoon they attended the garden party given by the Viceroy and Lady Minto in the grounds of Government House. There was a large gathering and many people were presented to Their Royal Highnesses.

To-night the Prince and Princess dined with Lord Kitchener at Fort William and afterwards drove through the city to view the illuminations which were on a most elaborate and effective scale. A display of fireworks was also made from the Hyacinth and the Perseus.

THE CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT SCEME.

BENGAL CHAMBER'S SUGGESTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 3.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have submitted to the Bengal Government a carefully worked out report upon the official proposals for the Improvement Scheme for Calcutta. They are in cordial agreement with the main features of the scheme, but urge that certain changes are desirable in connection with its finance. They think that the Government connection should be increased and that a portion of the Excise revenue of Calcutta should be appropriated for the scheme, thereby rendering unnecessary the levying of such petty taxes as those proposed to be put upon timber, firewood, slaughtered animals and petroleum. They further suggest that the Trust should not sell the surplus land outright, thereby losing what would otherwise become profitable, but should leave it to gain the benefit of unearned increment.

The Committee also call attention to the system laid down in Prussian Street alignment Law where by half the cost incurred in laying out a new street can be recovered from the frontage owners, and they support the proposals whereby the ultimate financial responsibility for the scheme should be taken off the shoulders of the Corporation, the re-by making the Government guarantee effective.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 3.

2nd Lt. R.A. Rackham Bullard, Royal Lancashire Regiment, has been permitted to resign his Commission.

Captain Lambert, Connaught Rangers, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 2nd Volunteer battalion of the Hampshire Regiment.

Major Mainwaring is appointed Officiating Commandant of the 89th Punjabis vice Colonel Taylor on leave.

Lieut. Col. Sulton, Indian Army, is appointed officiating Commandant of the Infantry vice Col Dawes on leave.

Lieutenant Bovill, of the Yorkshire Regiment, has been posted to the Eastern Command for appointment to the Indian Army.

WESTERN COMMAND.

128th Pioneers.—Lieutenant A. Forbes, Officiating Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Officer, on absorption, to fill an existing vacancy.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain W. H. Holton, Madras Miscellaneous List, to be Quartermaster, Deolali Depot with effect from 12th December, vice Commissary and Honorary Captain A. E. Oppenheim, retired.

The undermentioned Officers are detailed as Chief Umpires for the Service Class Firing at Coast Defences this season :—Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel A. H. P. Turner, Royal Garrison Artillery, Bombay. Lieutenant-Chlonel F. J. Graeme, Royal Garrison Artillery, Aden. Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Alexander, Royal Garrison Artillery, Karachi.

Sub-Conductor J. Nolan, Ordnance Department has been permitted to return to duty.

Army Veterinary Department.—Lieutenant H. S. Mosley has leave of absense out of India, for six months, on private affairs.

ARRIVALS, JANUARY 2.

Captain F S Cooper, Suffolk Regiment on leave from Bellary.
Major J J O'B Sexton, 110th Mahrattas on, duty from Hongkong.

DEPARTURES, JANUARY 2.

Captain H L Holme, R G A, on duty to Aden
Lieut W R Webb, 22nd Punjabis, off leave, to Jhelum.
Captain P E Hardwick, the Royal Dragoons, off leave, to Lucknow.
Captain W M Houston, I M S. on duty, to Rajkote.
Lieut. A R Pritchard, 46th Punjabis, on leave, to Poona.
Lieut. E W H Pritchard. R G A on leave, to Poona

PASSENGERS OF THE S. S. AUSTRALIAN.

The following is the list of passengers, per Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer "Australien" from Marseilles, expected here to-day at 8 p. m.

Bridges Mr and Mrs J A	Ivens Miss
Bernard Mrs	Johnson Mr
Boylette Mrs and 2 daughters	Malone Mr and Mrs
	Mac Inerny Mr J F H
Barret Mr	Mayer Mr O H
Banoit Mr	Mellor Mr Mrs F W and 4 sons
Barbier Miss	
Carlos Dr	Rose Mrs
Crommelin Mr and Mrs	Ramsden Lt-Col
Carail Mr	Ramsden Miss
Dimmock Mr C W	Rougy Capt and Mrs
Gouldsmith Capt	Surlemont Mr H
Godinho Dr and Mrs	Saraj Mr
Giroux Miss	Thorne Lt
Gail Mr	Walker Miss
Hassum Mr	Wadia Mr and Mrs
Ivens Mrs J H G	

FOR COLOMBO.

Broth Rev Father	Lemour Rev Father
Cote Rev Father	Servant Mr
De Perigny Mr and Mrs	Taillieur Rev Father
Guernsur Mr and Mrs	Zelliveger Mr
Horny Rev Father	Ivyeux Rev Father

FOR SYDNEY.

Earwaker Mr	Wilson Mrs

FOR NOUMEA.

Leclere Capt Mrs and 3 children	Pibet Mr and Mrs Vernier Mrs.

"THE COUNTRY GIRL."

BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE Bandmann Opera Company opened their season in Bombay, last night, at the Novelty Theatre with "The Country Girl." The interior of the theatre was vastly improved in appearance by the simple device of covering the upper circle railing with red bunting. There was a pretty full house and the Company generally were quite up to their usual mark. The appearance of several of the "old favourites" of the Bandmann Company elicited appreciative manifestations of approval. "The Country Girl" is after the usual type of irresponsible Comic Opera, with the flimsiest of plots, and plenty of interludes for funny business, which, with the catchy songs is precisely what the admirers of the "Girl" type of play like best. The plot, in fact, doesn't matter so long as they married and lived happily ever after. The "story,"—if it can be so dignified—is that of a young naval officer, Geoffry Challoner, who returns after an absence of some years to his native village in Devonshire where Sir Joseph Verity, who owns the Challoner estate, is putting up his son for the representation of the Constituency in Parliament. Challoner brings with him his servant, Barry, a second edition of Herbert Campbell, in naval uniform, who sees possibilities by putting up his master, Commander Challoner, as young Verity's opponent, without troubling for Challoner's consent. So, unknown to Challoner. Barry proceeds firstly to hoodwink Sir Joseph Verity into the belief that he (Barry) can get his son, Douglas Verity, elected providing he buys the (worthless) tin mine owned by Challoner. Sir Joseph Verity accepts the deal, and pays £8,000 for the mine. Barry then proceeds to convince the villagers that if they elect the other man, his own master, he (Challoner) will marry a wealthy Indian Princess who has come over for the Coronation with the Rajah of Bhong. In the village is a young lass, called Marjorie Joy, Challoner's old sweetheart. She is now a well-known singer in London, but she has come to the village to ascertain if Challoner still loves her. On finding that he is about to wed the Princess (as she is led to believe), she leaves the village broken-hearted. Challoner, who has proved faithful to his first love, is, of course, greatly perplexed at her disappearance. The Princess, who avows her unrequited love for Challoner, in the belief that in England she can marry any man she chooses, is gently repelled by the young Commander, and, at a Fancy Dress Ball at the Ministry of Fine Arts, Marjorie Joy appears as a singer, disguised in the wig and patches of the early Georgian period. There Challoner, not recognising her, tells her of his love for the Country Girl in Devonshire, herself, and finding that he has not married the Princess she declares her identity by singing him an old coon song which in happier days they were wont to sing together. Challoner and Marjorie are thus reconciled and there the plot ends.

The love episode of Challoner and Marjorie is however the least interesting portion of the business. The merit in the piece is the opportunity afforded for the screamingly funny banter and antics of the Colossal Barry, Challoner's servant. Barry was admirably played by Mr. H. Cole, who, 'spite of his weight, was as simple as a kitten and contrived to convulse the house again and again. Miss Georgie Corlass, as Marjorie Joy, sang well,—a trifle huskily perhaps,—but still very charmingly. The Rajah of Bhong (Mr. Mark Lester) had the catchiest ditty of the piece, and he was in excellent voice. Sir Joseph Verity (Mr. D. Munro) was another "funny man"—in fact "all smiles!" Miss Norah Morra as "Madame Sophie," the dressmaker in the smart set, played with grace and chic, and received much applause. Miss Wilmot Karkeek, as "Nan", another "Country Girl," was as lively as a cricket, but her accent was foreign to the Devonshire ear. She kept the piece going throughout however. Anything funnier than the antics of Barry at the Ball, where, in order to gain admission, he has had to dress as a lady in an "Umpire" robe, could scarcely be imagined. It was a quarter of an hour of uproarious hilarity. Nothing further need be said. The Company's stay in Bombay is likely to be the most successful they have had.

THE J. S. HAIG MEMORIAL FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At a largely attended meeting of the Christian Community of Ahmadnagar, it was unanimously resolved to raise a fund for a fitting memorial of the late Mr. J. S. Haig Principal of the Christian Literature Society's Normal School at Ahmadnagar. The form of the memorial cannot just now be finally or satisfactorily decided upon; it will very much depend upon the amount which will be collected. Each subscriber should—at the time of giving his of her subscription—make his or her suggestion (orally or in writing) as to the form of the memorial. This will enable the Committee eventually to decide upon the form of the memorial according to the sense of the majority of subscribers.

A large number of Principal Haig's former students who are now occupying various posts in different Missions throughout this Presidency, wish to subscribe at least five rupees each towards this memorial. Five hundred persons would thus raise a handsome fund of Rs. 2,500, to support a student permanently in that Institution. Any friends of Mr. Haig—European as well as Indian—who wish to join this movement by subscribing towards this memorial, are cordially invited to do so. All subscriptions which may be sent to the Committee at Ahmadnagar will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged. In behalf of the Momorial Fund Committee.

(Sd.) A. M. SANGLE, President.
(Sd.) B. B. CHAKRANARAYAN, Secretary.
(Sd.) A. M. SANGLE, Treasurer.
(Sd.) HARIPANT, SHELKE, } Auditors.
(Sd.) G. N. MISAL. }

Ahmadnagar, 2nd January.

M. A. EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following candidates have passed in the language branch of the M. A degree examination for 1905 :—

LANGUAGES.

Latin.—Byramji Cowasji Watchmaker, (I Class) and Pandurang Sadashiv Pagnis (Pass).

Avesta and Pahlavi.—Pirojshah Bamanji Choksi, (Pass), (gets J. N. Petit Zend Scholarship); Hormasji Dinshaji Gharda, (2nd Class).

Sanskrit:—Pandurang Kashinath Pendse, (2nd Class) (gets the Bhugvandas Purshotamdas Scholarship.) Mohanlal Parvatishankar Dave, (2nd Class); Janardan Sakharam Kudalkar, (Pass); and Bhaskarrao Vithaldas Mehta, (Pass);

Gujerathi.—Himatlal Ganashji Anjaria, (Pass), and Jayasukhrai Purushottamrai Joshipara, (Pass).

French.—Jamshedji Mancekji Billimoria, (Pass); and Byramjee Rustomjee Bhava, (Pass).

Marathi.—Ganesh Madhav Moholkar, (Pass).

Persian.—Dayaram Anoopsing Morjani, (Pass) and Hassama Assumal Sadarangani, (Pass.)

Hebrew.—Meyer Moses, (Pass.)

STANDARD TIME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—The Standard Time which has been universally adopted will certainly facilitate business. But we see that many of the European shops are not carrying out instructions to the spirit when they start business forty minutes earlier than usual. By doing this they are not only inconveniencing the employes who stop at a distance, but also to a certain extent lose business. Because it would be futile for shopkeepers to expect customers at so early an hour, and it would also be impossible for them to close when the shop is full of customers in the evenings, and if they close they do so reluctantly. As such we fail to see why only the firms connected with the Bombay Trades Association should observe the same (nominal) time, when the whole of Bombay including Government and Public Offices, also the Army and Navy Stores (to name one only), are adopting a different feasible time viz., half an hour later. By Standard Time is meant keeping one time only throughout India and not to inconvenience, as it does, any one concerned. In these circumstances, we beg you will take up our cause and redress the sufferers.

SHOP ASSISTANTS.

HOURS AT HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the Standard time is observed all over the Presidency, may I request the authorities concerned to change the hours in Hospitals and Dispensaries for the attendance of patients.

The Dispensary rule runs as follows :—

"The dispensary shall, as a rule, be open from 7 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.,"

As the sun rises in this season (winter) at abou 7-17 a.m., (Standard time), there would scarcely be any attendance as early as 7 a.m. Besides owing to prevalent cold of the season, the sick are not likely to attend earlier than 8 a.m. The sun sets at about 6 p.m., (Standard time) and no one would attend after dark. Thus it is of no practical use to keep institutions open one hour earlier in the morning, and one hour later in the evening.

May I suggest that the change of hour to 8 to 11 a.m., and 4 to 6 p.m., (better still 3 to 5 p.m., as the sun sets at about 6 p.m., in the winter) would, in all seasons, be more convenient to the public, especially to villagers attending from some distance.—Yours &c.

MEDICO.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S JUBILEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHIR, DEC. 3.

BHIR is rather an out of the way District town of the Nizam's Dominions being 52 miles from Bassi Town, one of the nearest railway stations, but last week was a very busy period for Bhir.

The distribution of sweetmeats to the pupils of Mahbub Technical School and the Middle School and its branches took place yesterday in the presence of a large gathering of Officers, Sahoos Mr. Moulvi Mirza Mahomed Alikhan, the 1st Talukdar, took the chair.

An entertainment preceded the distribution during which the children belonging to the schools had an opportunity of displaying their vocal talents. Mr. L.B. Katdare, the Honorary Secretary of the Mahbub Technical School, read its report giving a short history of it, and stating how it was progressing. The institution was started through the efforts of Moulvi Aziz Mirza Saheb in 1902. He then dwelt for a time on the progress of the Middle School and showed that during his time there was an increase of nearly 100 students on the register, while the results of the examinations too were very satisfactory.

After the reading of the report and the distribution of sweetmeats, Mr. Mirza Mahomad Alikhan, the First Talukdar and the District Magistrate, said :—

Gentlemen,—We have all gathered here to celebrate the 40th birthday of H. H. The Nizam. (Cheers). These celebrations and rejoicings are at this moment taking place in every District, and in every village throughout the Dominion and prayers are offered in every mosque and temple for His Highness's long life and prosperity. You must all excuse a little digression on my part. You have just heard the Headmaster and Honorary Secretary, Mr. Lakshaman Rao's speech regarding the progress made in his tenure of office in Bhir. When he took charge of the Middle School here there were 436 boys on the register in the main School, and the branches under him, while now the number is 533. All the Hindu boys take Urdu and the Muhamedan boys Marathi as the second language. The percentage of Muhamedan boys is 40, of which only 5 per cent. were learning English, while now the percentage of Muhamedan boys learning English is 28, which, in my opinion, is a step in the right direction. You all know that in these times English is necessary, as without it we cannot get on. During Mr. Lakshman Rao's incumbency here, the school has made great progress, and the percentage of successful boys from his schools prove the interest he takes in his work and compares very favourably with other schools in this Division. The subject of education in our to-day's proceedings is, I may say, a point of the Programme because education has made extraordinary progress during our present Nizam's reign. The Government takes special interest in this cause and necessarily the District Officers do the same. I take special interest in the cause of education as you all know, and am always ready to help whenever I am called upon to do so. There is another point which requires a little attention and that is Technical Education. In my opinion this branch requires great help not only from Government, but from the public at large. It is very pleasing to find here that Mr. G. B. Katdare, a Mechanical Engineer, V. J. T. I. Bombay, is in charge of the Mahbub Technical School, which was opened by my predecessor three years ago, and is doing good work so far as funds admit. Mr. Lakshman Rao, the Secretary to this useful institution, is doing his level best for it and whenever there is any difficulty he asks my help which, I need not say, I am always willing to give. I must ask you to join me in wishing long life and prosperity and many happy returns of the day for H. H. the Nizam.

The customary compliments to the Chairman and and three cheers to H. H. the Nizam, proposed by the President were followed by three cheers for the President, headed by the Headmaster and this concluded the ceremony.

ROUND-THE-WORLD MOTORISTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Mr. and Mrs. Glidden on their 24 h.-p. "Napier" car ran to Landi Kotal on December 29th, and started on their return journey on December 30th, running into Nowshera on that day. Their mileage in India was 2,617. and round the world, 27,717. Mr. Glidden wires: "Roads good, superb scenery".

LAHORE, JAN. 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Glidden have returned here en route to Calcutta. The Napier car is still running like a clock. 2,875 miles in India and 27,975 miles round the world is the record to date.

THE SAILOR'S EXPLANATION.

WHEN in command of H.M.S. Alceste, the late Captain Basil Hall, R.N., caught a large shark in Anjer Roads which proved to contain several condemned ducks and fowls, together with a tough buffalo-hide that had been thrown overboard during the preceding day. The sailor most in evidence at the cutting up of this man-eater volunteered an explanation that doubtless impressed some of his shipmates as a logical inference from the data before them. "There, my lads," said he, pointing to the hide, "what d'ye think o' that? He swallowed the whole buffalo right enough, but he couldn't digest the hide."

THE AWAKENING OF CHINA.

ENGLAND'S ROLE IN THE COMING GREAT WORLD STRUGGLE.

It has been said, with much truth, that a war is a great educator, and it is safe to say that since the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese conflict the world has learned more about the Far East than it would have learned in ten years if there had been no war. Particularly is this the case in this country, where books have been published during the last two years dealing with every phase of the Far Eastern question.

Among the most enlightening of these works must be placed the two books written by Mr. B. L. Putnam Weale. The first of these was "Manchu and Muscovite; the second is "The Re-Shaping" of the Far East, which places him among the highest authorities on this great world question.

This book is a remarkably complete collection of information on every conceivable section of the problem, and it is written with such clearness and arranged in such admirable sequence that it constitutes a veritable text-book to students of international politics.

It opens with a historical prologue, containing in fifty pages a most admirable summary of the wonderful history of China. Then follows a series of enlightening essays, divided into thirty-five chapters covering a description of the principal parts of the country, an examination of the character of the Chinaman, a discussion of the effects of opening up the country by railway, the influence of foreign nations in China, the future of Korea under Japanese domination, the results of the war, and the awakening of China, by which Mr. Weale arrives at some striking conclusions.

China, although still corruptly administered, is beginning to by moved by strange and unaccustomed feelings, and the whole mass of population is becoming affected by some signs of Westernism through a thousand different things, and the Chinese Government, understanding this full well, is much disturbed. Secondly, that a certain number of Chinese officials, whose intelligence has enabled them to grasp more clearly than the majority of their colleagues the immediate necessity for action have begun arming and drilling large numbers of men in order to be in some measure prepared for the great day which must come Of these officials, Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai, with 80,000 efficient troops, is the foremost, but although the Tientsin Viceroy is for the time being the most active, the day is not far off when this example will be more and more closely followed by every one of the great territorial officials Thirdly—and here the strange inconsistency of the East is very apparent—in spite of all these things the Chinese Government, the Manchu Court, the territorial officials, and the masses of population, although all are much affected, are as yet quite unable to shake off any of the outward and visible forms of the Chinese system.

But China is going to work in a very different way from any she has attempted before, and it is imperative that a Western Power should help her in her reformation. Who should perform the task? England and no other Power says Mr. Weale.

England has in past years done all the pioneer work not only in China, but in Japan, and still occupies, in a manner which admits of no contradiction, the premier place in the Far East. And although her diplomacy in China for ten long years has been deplorable (there is no other word for it) her vested interests, her commerce and her Press mightily overshadow everything else still, and are well understood by all to occupy such a position. Much has been said by recent writers, and much is indeed said in these pages of the advance of other Powers, of their ceaseless intriguing all over the Far East, while the mask of friendship is kept on of their undermining of the British position, and so on ad infinitum, until perhaps Englishstatesmen have ended by believing that the time for abdicating a proud position has really come.

Mr. Weale shows how, since 1874, the tonnage of British shipping entering and clearing at Chinese ports has risen from 3,000,000 tons to 33,000,000 tons, and how England owns or controls three-quarters of the shipping in Chinese waters.

In regard to trade, much the same state of affairs prevails, England's share of the foreign trade of China amounting to nearly 60 per cent. of the whole while of the coast trade over 50 per cent. is credited to the British Empire.

Of the 8,000 Europeans in China ports (entirely, excluding Hongkong), more than six thousand are British subjects. By some authorities it is estimated that in the banking and financial business of China, British transactions account for 80 per cent of the whole. In addition to this the European Press in China is almost entirely English and the English tongue is spoken everywhere while hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of Chinese have a working knowledge of our language.

Thus, says Mr. Weale, the idea of any ablication in the Far East on account of the results of the Russo-Japanese war is not only foolish but fantastic. Mr. Weale goes on to show by what means Great Britain may assist China and consolidate her preponderant position, and all his conclusions are dictated by sound common sense and a deep knowledge of the subject.

One part of the book referring to the war has been rendered more or less futile by the sudden cessation of hostilities. It is nevertheless interesting to have Mr. Weale's opinion as to what would have happened had the conflict been continued. He comes to the conclusion that Japan would not have been exhausted before the end of 1908, and he thinks that by the middle of 1907, the Japanese active operations would have been finished, the position being as follows :—

Field-Marshal Oyama's forces will be firmly entrenched in a vast irregular triangle which may become as famous as Wellington's lines at Torres Vedras. Commencing at Tiehling and Changtu-fu, these lines will stretch via Petuna on the Nonni river to Harbin; from Harbin, following the right or eastern bank of the Sungari river, they will go on by east along the banks of that waterway to the Amur river; following the Amur until Khabarovsk is reached, they will reach finally the Pacific, on whose shores the Russian eagles will no longer be found. Here, if Czarism decrees that the war must still continue, the Japanese armies of occupation can await in confidence the last onslaughts of a despairing autocracy, and beat the Russian offensive to the pulp of exhaustion.

BURGLARY AND THEFT BY WAGRIES.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Stanford with Sub-Inspector Barnes prosecuted Shiva Punja, and two more Wagries for having, a few days ago, broken into the house, of one Jairam Gavardhan, a commission agent having his shop in Mundi Bazar, and committing the theft of a metal watch and chain, collectively valued at Rs. 55. The accused then pledged the gold chain with Parbu, a Marwari, for Rs. 16-8, who was charged with receiving stolen property. On evidence, his Worship convicted all the accused and he sentenced each of the first three to six months' rigorous imprisonment, while the Marwari was given three months' hard labour.—One Nadha Khuma, a Wagri and two others also stood charged with committing burglary, the victim of their game being Girdhar Kishlari, a druggist of the Shaik Memon Street, who was robbed of some of his "dhoters." The accused pleaded guilty, the first two of whom were each sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment, while the third got six weeks' hard labour.—The same police officers also prosecuted the first two accused in the last case, along with a woman named Mehani, who were charged with breaking into the house of a Mohamedan embroider in the Kalbadevi Road on the 30th ultimo, and stealing from his house property valued at about Rs. 302. They forced their entry into the house by removing the window bars during the night. The first two accused who were convicted were each given four months' hard labour while the third got three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.—Shivlal Poonja and two more Wagri lads also stood charged with breaking into the house of a carpenter through the roof of the house and stealing property valued at Rs. 900. They pleaded guilty to the charge and were sentenced the first two to three months' rigorous imprisonment and the third to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

PRIZE-GIVING AT CULVEM.

An entertaining dramatic performance was held on Wednesday, the 27th of December in connection with the annual prize distribution ceremony to the pupils of the Culvem Parish School near Gorai in Salsette conducted by the Rev. Father M. Baptista, Rev. Rodrigues Vicar of Gorai, who presided spoke highly of the efforts made by Rev. Baptista, Vicar of Culvem, and appealed to the public to send their children to Father Baptista's School and to help the zealous Father in his praiseworthy efforts. The proceedings concluded with Mr. Elias de Mello's band playing the National Anthem and the gathering dispersed carrying pleasant recollections of an enjoyable evening.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

Society and the Motor Salon.

FRIENDS OF THE ELEPHANT.

CHILDRENS PLAYS IN PARIS.

PARIS, DEC. 15.

THE amber roof of the Grand Palais in the Champs Elysees shines like a beacon for miles. The exhibition is a wonderful demonstration of art and industry. It is certainly the most handsome Salon that has ever been. Each exhibitor has his own electric installation, often of a very elaborate kind, in addition to the great sun and attendant stars that shine down upon him from the roof. One manufacturer has spent the bagatelle of £1,400 upon his illuminations. The Salon d'Automobile has become one of the great social fetes of Paris. It is as important as the official picture exhibition in the spring, as the horse show which succeeds it, or the Grand Prix. Women order their frocks for the motor exhibition, just as they do for those other great events. The Auto robe keeps the Rue de la Paix as busy as if it were making for the Grande Semaine. Avenue Nicholas, which stretches before the doors of the Grand Palais, is filled the day through with the sights and sounds of automobile life. There is the loud trump of horns, the throbbing of a thousand engines, and the valet vient incidental to a flying column of horseless carriages.

Thousands paid their homage to Queen Auto of her opening day; thousands more crowded under the glass roof later on. In the old days, when the show was held in temporary premises in the Tuileries, the visitors numbered, perhaps, forty or fifty thousand during the fortnight. The figures sprang to eighty or ninety thousand when the first automobile salon opened in its present handsome quarters in the year of the Great Exhibition, There has been great and continual progress ever since. Last year the total of the entrances was over three hundred thousand; this year it is sure to pass half a million. The humblest personage, who may never hope to have a motor of his own, feels a certain fascination in examining the lines of the latest models. Needless to say, the hotel proprietors reap a golden harvest, and at a time of year, too when the ordinary tourist trade is at a low ebb. Meanwhile, the streets present the unfamiliar sight of motoromnibuses "on the march." In contradistinction of the London type, the top is covered, enabling the passenger to sit there in all weathers. The man who riding on the first omnibus, received the first ticket, marked 0001, is thinking of sending it to the Carnavalet, or Municipal Museum. He is said to be the same legendary person who was the first to pass the pay-box at the Opera Comiqui when the building was opened to the public. Following the practice of the time, his title, First passenger in the motor-bus will appear, no doubt, on his visiting card. I knew a man whose pasteboard revealed the fact that he was the inventor of the Channel Bridge.

One of the oldest sounding societies is the Friends of the Elephant, which has just come into existence. Its most active members is Mme. Bartet, the charming actress of the Comedie Francaise. Another lady to befriend the pachyderm is the editress of the fashion journal La Dentelle. It is not quite clear what the society can do for its protegees. Facetious people suggest that an elephant reservation should be formed in the Bois de Vincennes. Perhaps the best way would be to discourage the use of ivory which tempts the blacks to hunt the elephant.. On the same principle, humane, ladies do not wear birds in their hats.

Rodin has been charged with the statute to Whistler, which is to be erected in London, Paris and New York, if the funds are sufficient. One's couriosity is aroused as to how the master proposes to treat his subject. Whistler will certainly not appear in the conventional frock coat, and yet it is difficult to imagine him otherwise than with his eye glass, his walkingstick, and his top-hat. The obstacles are so many to the presentation of a life-size figure that I imagine the sculptor will take refuge in a composition, in which the great American will appear as a bust. Such a method has already been adopted by Rodin in his recently completed Pavis de Chavannes. The famous statue of Le Penseur is merely awaiting the complection of the pedestal to be erected before the Pantheon. It is, in many people's view, less successful in its heroic size than when it appeared as a small and superly figures amidst the groups in the door representing Dante's Inferno The outstretched muscles of the back and the general post suggest the athelet resting after physical labour, rather than the student given up to deep cogitation. It is, nevertheless, a work to strike the imagination and to awaken for the power of its creator.

In the comments on the formation of the new British Cabinet it is easy to read satisfaction that the Entente remains an abiding principle of foreign policy, as expressed by the appointment of Sir Edward Grey to the Foreign office. The "Temps" recalls with appreciation the speech of Sir Edward on October 20 last, when he fixed the three cardinal points of British policy as: Friendship with the United States; Alliance with Japan; Accord with France. Great interest has been awakened here by the selection of Mr. John Burns for so exalted a position as President of the Local Government Board. The experiment will be watched with much attention. Surprise is expressed that a country so bound by tradition as England should have initiated so startling a departure. Even France, with its large Socialist and extreme Radical vote, has not adventured so far upon the path of political experimentation. M. Waldecki Rousseau offered a position in his Government to M. Millerand, thus creating a precedent which caused much shaking of bourgeois heads; but M. Millerand, in his civil status, differed in no way from his colleagues of the Cabinet, being, in fact, a member of the Bar. A closer analogy is furnished by the case of M. Paul Doumer. President of the Chamber of Deputies, and the candidate the most "eu vue" for the Presidency of the Republic. Here, again, M. Doumer, though of humble origin, contrived to become a barister late in life, and has already served a long apprenticeship to politics and diplomacy.

It is assumed that the new governors of England are eminently pacific in political character. Every newspaper calls attention to the attitude adopted by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman—even on this side of the Channel they like to abbreviate to "C.-B."—during the Boer War, a point of view that was shared by other holders of portfolios, such as Mr. Lloyd George. Under such auspicor, it is supposed that any breach with Germany has become a remote possibility. We have hitherto been told of the imminence and inevitableness of such a conflict. There is one spot in the sum of French content—a fear that the tactics of Mr. Chamberlain may bring the Ministry to the ground after a few months of office. Either the fiscal problem or Home Rule inconveniently obtruded is regarded as sufficient to wreck the bright hopes of Liberalism in England. The quietude of this crisis, the reticence of everyone concerned, is master for surprise and admiration among the people who have followed events across the Channel. It is on such occasions that John Bull shows himself to the world as a consummate Parliamentarian.

There was an unusual sight at the lower end of the Grand Boulevards this afternoon. Across the raw misty atmosphere of a December afternoon one caught a rare vision of youth and infantile loveliness. The prattle of baby tongues and peals of childise laughter rang out in the street. All this was occurring in the neighbourhood of the Ambigu, the home, par excellence, of melodrama. If you wish to see the heroine escape an awful death in each act, or the engineer explorer marry the interesting heroine in breathless haste so as to enable the audience to catch the last bus back, it is here that you will find it to perfection. But the children were gathered for quite other purpose, this afternoon. Youthful minds, even in France, where the

child is apt to be forward for its years, are not fed up on melodrama, happily. No; the assembly had to do with a very interesting attempt to found the children's play in Paris. That veteran journalist, M. Catulle Menees, who is by way of being an agreeable poet and playwright, has written a charming little commedy for the children. It is a sort of sequel to Punch and Judy—or Polichinelle, as it is here. The showman has departed, and the children themselves reconstruct the drama. It is melancholy to think that the little folk have waited all these years for a recognition of their rights for a dramatic representation.

There is a melancholy institution known as the classical matinee to which Mme. Dupont takes less petits but a large dose of Racine or Moliere in the afternoon is apt to disagree with juvenile digestions. There is the circus, of course but the theatre, either in the form of juvenile plays or the pantomime is an unknown treat to the nursery. It is curious, is it not, that whilst London thinks of transplanting the revue, Paris is looking longingly at those wonderful children's spectacles that fill Drury Lane and the outer theatres of London with the hope of the British nation. You cannot imagine anything less childish than the revue, anything so tremendously grown up, so overwhelmingly matured. Though appearing nominally at Christmas and the New Year, it is a perennial plant. When it dies down between the stones of the Boulevards it springs up beneath the trees of the Champs Elysee. There is, indeed, the summer revue and the winter revue. There is little to choose between them except that the young lady from Peckham is very likely to be in the chorus of the summer variety as a compliment to the summer Englishman.

The most successful of this form of entertainment exists, at the moment, at "La Cigale." Every event of the past six months mercilessly "blagued." Gallay has given his name to the medley, and he is the real hero of the evening. After him comes, in point of popularity, the "Agrache," who spoke in unknown tongues and mystified the police and magistrates of Paris for a good week or more. A topic for equal mirth is the discussion on the entracte. Actors, cunningly disseminated amongst the audience, loudly demand the instant raising of the curtain, and a mock policeman from the top gallery threatens them with the terrors of the law. It is of pure Parisian growth, surely, the "revue" and nowhere else, perhaps, would public opinion, or the authorities, allow such unmerciful chaffing to go unchecked. To grin through a horse-collar is an accomplishment particularly French.

The children, then are, to have their plays for the future. It is time enough, no doubt, that there was some rival to Polichinelle, and to Robert Houdin. The modern child is sceptical, like its parents. The "guignol" is crude and vulgar in his eyes, and as to sleight-of-hand and other tricks which rejoiced the youth of other days, he has seen through them long ago. It is the moment, therefore, for the children's play. I notice, also, the rise of children's literature. A publication, recalling in its features the familiar "B.O.P." of English lads, has appeared upon bookstalls, inviting the girls and boys of France to the high-toned literary fare of the Anglo-Saxon youth. There are adventures by sea and land, whispering of courage and endeavour, and there is the young man in flannels, flourishing a racquet, to speak to exhilarating pastimes and the "mens sana in corpore sano." It is new and welcome sign of the times not unconnected, I suspect, with the Entente Cordiale.

COIFFURE FOR 1906.

INTERESTING HAIRDRESSING CONTEST

At a hotel in the Haymarket the other night about twenty of the most expert hair-dressers in London met and decided what the new fashion in ladies' hair for the coming year should be.

The new coiffure, as it struck a male member of our staff, was a brilliant improvement on the present styles of headdress. The hair is arranged high in three different sections, with divisions, like those in a bishop's mitre. Fascinating little curls nestle in each division. On the neck and forehead the hair follows the style for 1905. The new fashion is extremely elaborate, and the most expert hairdressers, working on living models, took three-quarters of an hour to complete the dressing of th hair.

In one of the rooms of the hotel the new coiffure was exhibited to a group of inquisitive but perplexed men. On the heads of about a dozen of the most beautiful and lifelike wax models it is possible to seen in a West End barber's shop the coiffure most bewitchingly arranged in varying colours, some of which were of a startling hue.

The practical demonstration of the new coiffure on living models was an exciting contest, but no prizes were offered, as the honour of setting the fashion for 1906 is supposed to be above grds of that ort. A bevy of pretty women set nervously on stools whilea number of gallant coiffours, mostly of foreign nationa ity, pounced upon the flowing tresses, and with comb and brush builtu p the new creation with wonderful dexterity. The contect was witnessed by many of London's best hairdressing critics.

THE EDALJI CASE.

A PLEA FOR RECONSIDERATION.

Referring to a noto on the Rolls case, Mr. R. D. Yelverton, late Chief Justice of the Bahama Islands writes a letter dealing with the other outstanding case of the same kind that of Edalji the young Birmingham solicitor, now suffering punishment for mutilation of cattle at Great Wyrley. Mr. Yelverton explains at length the grounds on which the case deserves the consideration of the new Home Secretary, a statement which most of those who have followed its incidents will entirely endorse. After reciting the poorness of the evidence, the blundering methods of the police, the disappearance of Green, whose written and signed statement is before me as I write and the irregular nature of the trial. Mr. Yelverton sets out the opinion of several eminent men and challenges Mr. Akers Douglas to produce the opinion of Sir Robert Finlay and Sir Edward Carson And referring to the statement that Edalji will be released next October our correspondent asks. Why? If he is innocent release him now, if he is guilty he deserves all he got.

THE Yellow Book on Morocco issued the other day in Paris, furnishes a very complete and convincing statement of the French case. M. Delcasse is exonerated from the charge of hostility to Germany. It is shown that he communicated the text of the Franco-Spanish Agreement and the terms of the Anglo-French Agreement to Germany, in the latter case, 17 days before the signatures were added. Germany was satisfied, but on Feb. 14, Prince von Bulow suddenly denied all knowledge of the agreement. This was followed up on March 31, by the landing of the Emperor at Tangier, and on April 26, the French negociations with Morocco on the subject of reform, which till then had been progressing smoothly, broke down, and Morocco demanded a conference. In the negotiations for the conference Germany was first haughty, then amiable. Prince von Bulow placed the entente cordiale "Hors de cause," and promised to maintain a friendly attitude if the conference were agreed to. The Yellow Book then proceeds to describe the intrigues of Count von Tattenbach, the German Envoy at Fez, after the agreement to hold a conference was signed on July 8. It narrates how he got for a German company the contract for the Mole at Tangier, and secured the rejection of the plans and estimates of the French "Societe d'Etudes de Travaux Publics au Moroc,' which had been accepted by the port authorities. France complains and Germany prevaricates, accusing France of supplying arms to the Pretender and accusing M. Taillandier of posing at Fez as the representative of Europe and of sending an ultimatum to the Sultan. These charges are disproved.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use the Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road. London, England.

QUARANTINE AT BUSSORAH.

In an exceedingly interesting and amusing article a special correspondent of the "Pioneer" relates his experiences in the Quarantine Camp at Bussorah.

In order, he says, that anybody who intends to travel in these parts, for business or pleasure or politics may know exactly what he has got to go through, and be prepared for it, I shall now endeavour to describe what it means to be in quarantine under the Turkish flag. It has been my misfortune to be in quarantine before, once under the flag of the French Republic and once in Italy, "but never aught like this." I give my experience here fairly and without prejudice, nothing extenuating any setting down n naught in malice.

The Garden of Aden is supposed to have been situated somewhere about here; but that was a long, time ago and agood many changes have taken place since then. It was somewhere about Bussorah that the serpent spoke and uttered the fatal prophecy, "Eritis sicut Deus, scientes bonum et malum," (Ye shall be as a god, knowing good and evil). And part of this prophecy has turned out true; for the evil that they don't know about her isn't worth knowing. The cherubim and the flaming sword which defended the garden are now represented by the slouching, sulky, ragged mustafir or the Sultan and the rusty Martini rifle. And the change is not for the better.

I should like to see our Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs after he had spent a bare twenty-four hours in quarantine here. And I should like still better to see some of our Turkophiles at home take a trip to Bussorah, bringing their wives and daughters with them. Unless they are hopelessly incurable that would cure them.

There is no way of avoiding quarantine in Bussorah unless you are willing to fight single-handed against the whole Turkish army in Mesopotamiah including that celebrated gunboat, the Key of the Ocean. As soon as your vessel drops anchor in the river, two Turks come on board, each with a yellow rag tie round the left arm. They wear no uniform, no official dress; and it may be superfluous to mention that they are ragged and filthy. A huge barge is brought alongside of the vessel, and into this all the passengers are driven like cattle. In fairness to the official Turk it must be mentioned that there he is no respecter of persons; he treats the Asiatic and the European just alike; only that there is a malicious grin of satisfaction on his gaunt, sallow face when he sees a European compelled to herd with the crowd of evil smelling, dirty and verminus Asiatics. In that crowd the odour is strong and noticeable, and the Turk is in his glory. There is only standing room on the barge; and perhaps this is just as well, for it would be unpleasant and dangerous to sit down. The barge is rowed over to the quarantine camp which is on the north end of a long narrow, low-lying island on the left bank of the river. Here we got out and are met by two officials, smoking cigarettes. When I had taken my luggage out of the boat I went up to the elder of these two and asked him in my best Turkish, where was the place to which I had to go. He spat out the end of his cigarette, stared at me for some time scratched himself thoughtfully, yawned, and strolled away without a word. The second then told one of the men who had come aboard the vessel to show me where I was to go. Oh these Turkish officials stand on their dignity!

I passed a few rows of low mud huts that shed with loose, unfastened ships of coarse matting and came to a one-storeyed building of sun dried bricks. The huts are for natives, the brick building for any body wearing European clothes. The ground all round these buildings looks as if a battalion of Turkish soldiers had bivouacked on it for the last month, and had just left it without employing any pioneers or fatigue-parties. The sanitary arrangements are decidedly primitive; in fact Turkish. The brick building has stone floors, bare walls, plank beds, and barred windows. The doors closed at night, and made secure by the simple method of placing stones against them on the inside, the windows are secured in the same way. All day the rooms are filled with huge hornets, and the mosquitos are busy all night. There are other delights of this sort too, into which it is unnessary to enter in detail; it will be sufficient to say that there is a rich field here for a practical etomologist or for anybody who is interested in insect life. Yet this would be scarcely the place to come for a honeymoon or a picnic, or any other Arcadian frolic. The rent of half a room works out to about fifty rupees a month; there are four rooms in the building, which makes four hundred rupees a month. Now no man outside a lunatic asylum would give a hundred rupees for the whole building as a speculation, even if he only wanted it for a cowshed; so it may be seen that by putting travellers into it the Turkish Government does not lost much. There is not a single vessel, not a knife, fork spoon, plate, cup or jug, provided for travellers in quarantine. You have to buy; not pay for the loan of, everything you want. When you have paid about a hundred times its price for a pinch of salt, it is placed for you on a bare wooden table in a bit of twisted paper you buy a piece of tough goat facetiously called mutton for the price of a whole sheep. A short way down the river you can buy five fowls for a rupee, here they cost one rupee each. In Fao at the mouth of the river, full grown fat geese can be bought for a rupee each; they have been offered to me at this price so; I know it; and the fact may be of some use to enterprising poultry-farmers in India. If you were to ask them for a goose in the quarantine camp, they would think you were going to ask for an elephant next time. The price of ducks in Fao is ten rupees a dozen, here I should have to pay two rupees for one duck. Turkeys can be bought down the river for ten annas each; here as a special favour they were offered to me at ten rupees a pair. Fresh eggs were offered to me in Muhammerah at three annas a dozen: here I have to pay a rupee a dozen for them, and consider myself lucky if out of the dozen there are three that I can eat. Sugar is worth its weight in silver; and a collection of small, broken burnt twigs, called tea, is sold at two rupees a pound. Butter is not to be had for any money. Pepper and mustard are luxuries only known by name, and supposed by the most credulous to be found only in the houses of the Admiral, the British Consul, and probably, too, in the palace at Stamboul. There is a milk famine in the quarantine camp, and thereby hangs a tale. We have other kinds of famine too, and the water is dangerously bad so the milk-famine is felt worst of all. It is useless to dream of getting any beer or whisky; lemonade and other teetotal drinks have never been heard of here.

Anybody who has been shut up here can form for himself a very correct ideas to the cause of quarantine in the Turkish Empire. We easily get to it by what scientific men would call the process of elimination. I could not possibly have been for hygienic principles or for diminishing the death-rate. Even sins that barbaric horde of tauny slit-eyed savage calling themselves Seijuks swept across Asia fromBalkal toBaghdad like a destroying streamed lava the Turk has never paid the slightest attention to sanitation cleaniness or health. Even the rules of personal cleanlines laid down by the code Islam are habitually to ignored by him. He has never departed one inch from he habits and customs of the Central Asian plains and plateau his original home.

We can safely leave out of the question at idea for the good of health on the part of the Turk, even from the general tact that strangers who come from other places into a Turkish town are as a rule far healthier than the people, we are already in these towns. We can also eliminate the ideas of philanthropy as a philanthropy. Turk is a paradox. Again, if the Turk has instituted quarantine solely for the purpose of following the example of civilised nations, all the remains to be said is that it is a pity does not follow their example in other way. Let him, in his quarantine camp have the temporary dwelling places fitted up better cleaner, and with some regard to decency. From the money he squeezes out of travellers he can well afford to do this. Let him copy to Indian "dak bungalow." A man pays eight annas a day for a sure of good, clean rooms, is "dak bungalow." For this sum he gets attendance, and the use of furniture and vessel. But in a Turkish quarantine camp he be to pay more than twice the amount, and gets practically nothing for it. Native travelers have to pay seven rupees for five days for small huts where they live packed like herrings in barrel. The number, of travellers staying in dack bungalow is an uncertain and varid able quantity, but the quarantine camp is always successful have a good number. So that if the Turk could only see farther than his nose he could not be be coming to the conclusion that an improvement in his quarantine camp arrangements would put him much better than the present system, but it is open to the fatal objection that it would mean more comfort and convenience to travellers which are the very things he wants to avoid. But it is useless to waste time in working on the full solution of the problem. We come to the bare facts. Turkish quarantine has a two following objects in view. In the first place, it does not suit Turkish internal policy that the way should be made easy for strangers to travel in Turkey. Strangers have an unpleasant way of looking at things as they are and of asking disagreeable questions Therefore travelling in Turkey must be made for them as irksome and vexatious as possible. If the Turk only had the power, he would make Turkey as forbidden as Tibet. In the second place the Turk says to himself if strangers will insist on coming in, let us bleed them and squeeze them as much as possible. It may not be much we can get of them but it all counts. It will help in paying the officials; it will vex them to know that they have been robbed without any means of redress, so they will tell their friends to stay away from us.

H. H. BABASAHEB NARAYENRAO GURPURE, Chief of Ichalkaranji, with a retinue of followers, arrived in Bombay, on Tuesday, and is putting up in Angria's wadi, Kalbadevi Road.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE HARDSHIPS OF THE HAJIS.

The "Indian Spectator" remarks: The difficulty of providing for the reception in the quarantine camp of the thousands of pilgrims to Mecca, who are arriving in Bombay, is becoming increasingly manifest. In recent years it was not usual to expect more than twelve or thirteen thousand pilgrims to embark from this port. This year the number is estimated at eighteen thousand. The quarantine camp provides accommodation for about two thousand persons. The leaders of the Muhammadan community would cut the knot by abolishing quarantine altogether. Doubts are entertained wheather it is competent to the Government of India to do so. The local Muhammadans will shortly hold a public meeting, it appears, to send up further representations to Government in adpotion to their memorial of two months ago. One obstacle in the way of extending the quarantine camp is the inadequate water-supply.

The "Rast Goftar" Observes: Correspondents in the English and vernacular press have helped to bring into prominence a public scandal of a very disgraceful character. The distressful accounts which are forthcoming of the hardships of the Haji during his temporary stay in the city, would chime in more aptly with the state of affairs as prevail in some estern town under an Oriental ruler than one basking under the protection of British rule as the first city in the East. In this connection it would be useful to point out, that during the last three years, while forty thousand Hajis submitted themselves to the quarantine, not one isolated case of plague took place either at the camp or during the voyage. Of course this fact cannot be adduced as a cogent argument in behalf of an abolition of the present restrictions. But when regard is had to such side-issues in conjunction with the more telling arguments against quarantine prohibitions, the Haji's cry must needs be heard. The length of the voyage to Jeddah is itself of sufficient duration to bring to light any doubtful case that may occur overboard. Moreover, on the arrival of the vessels at Kamaran, the pilgrim has to submit to another quarantine for five days, which makes his subjection to a similar precaution here entirely redundant.

THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

The "Indu Prukath" discourses: Never was the Congress week so full of varied activities, so significant in its different Meetings and Conferences of an all-sided national uprising. By the time the Congress has attained its manhood, it has raised round it sister institutions that have been so far substantially helping the national progress socially and economically and this year besides the assemblies that annually meet to discourse on politics and social reform we find that the Congress efforts on the industrial side have given rise to what meets to-day (December 30th) as the first National Industrial Conference. Then by way of substantially supplementing the work of the Congress and the Social and Industrial Conferences, popular activity has bifurcated into smaller conferences that promise to take up and successfully solve such side movements—but by no means less important ones—as the one about temperance and the other about a common script for all India.

The "Gujerati" observes: We doubt if the history of Benares, ancient or modern, can show anything approaching the multi-sided activity exhibited within its confines and its neighbourhood during the present Christmas season. For months past elaborate preparations had been going on in connection with the Twentieth Session of the Congress, the Industrial Conference, the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, the Indian National Social Conference and other Religious and Social conferences. Owing to the circumstances under which the Congress has to be convened in the last week of December, all other functions industrial, social, religious and educational, are also held in the same week. From the point of view of efficiency and well considered discussion of the various topics that are crowded into the space of a single week or fortnight, such over-gorging of the public mind with a good deal of indigestible mental pabulum might be deprecated by some people. Functions which should be spread over the whole years round are taken up one by one so as anyhow to finish them with the utmost despatch. This remark holds good at least in the case of some of them, if not all.

LORD CURZON AND THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

The "Rast Goftar" thus objects to the tone of the president's remarks regarding Lord Curzon: Shall long-winded jeremiahs on moderation of speech always constitute an indispensable to the review of the critic as he analyses year after year the presidential address of the Congress? Shall our leading men be taken to be so deficient in their sense of public responsibilities, which loom largest in the person of the chosen popular spokesman for the country's greatest political Conference, as to yearly merit homilies in the art of moderate speech,—and rebuffs when its limits have been transgressed? It is not always that the Congress is denied the blessings of sobriety of speech in its presidential addresses. It is, however, its rare privilege to listen to an oration for which there can be no other words but of appreciation, one which would win the ear of all classes and sections by dint of its moderate eloquence and mild persuasiveness. Unfortunately the same cannot be said of the address which was given this season from the presidential chair at Benares. What would otherwise have formed a most vigorous, eloquent and effective speech was visiated by harsh invictives and unmeasured language. The grievances of Mr. Gokhale in which he attempted to pass in a cursory review the late Viceroy's eventful regime, was not characteristic of the temperate tone which usually marks his public utterances. The bitter contumely and strong vituperation in which Mr. Gokhale suffered himself to be drifted has not only detracted from the usefulness of his speech, but has done the cause he was preaching incalculable harm.

The "Gujerati" is, however, of quite a different opinion and says: Amidst reverberating torrents of Curzonian rhetoric and the everswelling and irresistible flood of eulogy showered upon him by his apologists and sycophants, it is no wonder that the narrow and weak stream of Indian criticism got completely submerged to Lord Curzon's great delight and the exultation of his supporter. But fortunately for the country the National Congress enables its president every year to command a larger audience both in India and England than is otherwise possible. The Hon. Mr. Gokhale has had this great privilege this year and it must be admitted that he used his rare opportunity in a fearless outspoken and yet dignified manner. We notice that his scathing criticism of the dominant features of Lord Curzon's administration has provoked the ire of the late Viceroy's admirers and they have already begun to regret that the once moderate Mr. Gokhale has now become quite the reverse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, January 4.

There will be 10th R M L Gun Drill at both Head Quarters this evening at 8-45 p. m.

A Stiffe, Capt R A
Adjut B V A

Notice, Rifle Club

The following is the result of the spoon competition of the 24th and 31st ultimo

	24 ult Score		300 yards. Points	Total
Sgt T S Dawson	24	+	1 =	25 a
Gr O M P Clyne	28	—	5 =	23
S I R Solley	23	—	3 =	20
a 32 winner of Spoon				
	24 ult		600 yards.	
Gr A W Barker	18	+	4 =	22 a
Gr O M P Clyne	21	—	3 =	19
Gr W J Mason	19	—	2 =	17
	31 ult		200 yards.	
Gr A W Barker	23	+	2 =	30
Gr J Nuttall	29	0	=	29
Gr W J Mason	24	—	2 =	27
	31 ult		600 yards.	
Gr M J Mason	34	—	2 =	32 a
Capt W C Linlott	26	+	3 =	29
S I R Solley	29	—	3 =	26

a 32 Winner of Spoon and winner Club and Davar Cups

The next Spoon short will take place on the 7th Instant at 200 and 600 yards

(Sd) G W Murray, Sedgt
Hon Secretary.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 11th November 1905.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Approximate earnings for week ending 12th Nov. 1905—				
G I P Ry system.	3,39,053	5,81,269	4,071	9,24,392
I M R do ...	69,271	1,24 852	777	1,94,900
Total....	4,08,324	7,06,121	4,848	11,19,292
Actuals for corresponding week ending 12th Nov. 1904—				
G I P R system...	2,13,271	4,19,938	5 076	6,63,285
I M R do ..	81,106	88,122	640	1,72,968
Total....	2,67,377	5,38,160	5,696	8,11,233
Increase or Decrease... G I P R	+1,25,782	+1,31,531	— 985	+2,56,12
I M R...	—14,835	+36,630	— 137	+ 21,932

Pure blood makes the skin clear, smooth, healthy.

Impure blood blotches the skin with pimples, sores, boils, eczema, eruptions. Mr. G. W. Burtner, Keezletown, Va., tells of the bad condition he was in, and how he was cured by

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"Shortly after leaving college, I was troubled with a skin disease which showed itself first at the ankles. Physicians pronounced it eczema, and treated me for that

complaint. The eruption crept slowly up my limbs, and on the body, until it enveloped the whole frame. It gave me infinite trouble, with constant itching, casting off of dry scales, and a watery liquid which would exude from under the scales. I treated it for over three years unsuccessfully, and was unable to check it until I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I used three bottles of this medicine, and was completely cured—my skin becoming as smooth and clear as before."

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

The first essential for the preservation of the teeth is to keep them clean.

CALVERT'S Carbolic Tooth Powder

makes the use of your toothbrush so much more complete and satisfactory, because it perfects the cleansing, and also supplies the necessary antiseptic properties.

It is thoroughly pleasant to use, too, and leaves a clean refreshing taste in the mouth.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

Calvert's Prickly-heat Soap is delightful for bath and toilet use, and being antiseptic, alleviates the annoyance of prickly-heat or other skin irritation.

Benger's Food

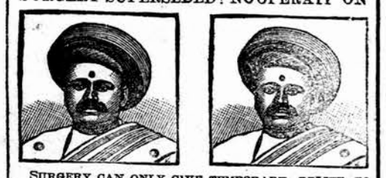
is mixed with fresh new milk when used; is dainty and delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

Sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

The LANCET describes it as— "Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED! NO OPERATION



SURGERY CAN ONLY GIVE TEMPORARY RELIEF TO THE FOLLOWING DISEASES, :—

THEY CAN BE RADICALLY CURED BY THE UNFAILING MEDICINES DESCRIBED BELOW :—

HYDROCELE, Hernia, Elephantiasis, and all rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless remedy of 85 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils. Patients are requested to see me before undergoing operation, for a permanent cure, Pills and Oil for 20 days. Rs. 13-8.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS—watery, blood or pus discharges, scales or flesh globules in the nose obstructing breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder. For 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fisiula Fissure of the Anus, and all inflamatory complaints of the rectum causing much irritation, and pain are thoroughly cured by my Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

CALCULUS, difficulty of urine and KIDNEY COMPLAINTS are cured without surgery. For 15 days Rs. 6-8.

EPILEPSY, HEMICRANIA, habitual Headache, Dropsy, after effects mercury and other mineral poisons, cutaneous eruption. For 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY, the undue increase of the belly and abdomen, the waist, loin, etc., can be easily cured, with a reduction of 3 to 5 inches after 20 days' application of my oil. Also rheumatism, gout, paralysis are cured by my oil and pills. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment. Oil for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

LEPROSY—black and white bad BLOOD, satisfactorily cured by my pills and Ointment. For 20 days, Rs. 5-8.

SYPHILIS, GONORRHŒA and all sorts of VENEREAL DISEASES are radically cured. Pills and Ointment for 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammation of legs and hands causing pain, and irritation cured thoroughly by the Oil and Pills. For 20 days, Rs. 5-8.

ASTHMA, COUGH, CONSUMPTION, Hooping Cough, Throat Irritation, Blood Phlegm, Lung diseases, Bronchitis are cured by a month's treatment. For 15 days, Rs. 5-12.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHŒA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER SEMINAL DISCHARGE, are permanently cured. GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored. Pills or oil (as the case may be). For 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLE, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstimate Uterine Diseases are speedily permanently cured. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

DIABETES—Insipidus and Mellitus are thoroughly cured by harmless vegetable pills. For 20 days Rs 6-8.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heartburn sour, bitter, sweet taste, headache, and loss of appetite are easily cured. Pills for 20 days, Rs. 4-8.

OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate eye diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, pain, short sight, night blindness, relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS cured by unfailing remedies surpassing all others. For 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

MOUTH DISEASES, TOOTH-ACHE, and gum swellings with maddening pains, are all very successfully treated. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

TYPHOID Fever, BRAIN, REMITTENT, MALARIAL and INTERMITTENT Fevers and AGUE can be positively cured long before its duration by only one phial of pills. Price Rs. 4-8 per phial, for 15 days' medicine.

All my medicines, ointments, pills, powders and oils are prepared out of vegetable drugs only.

Besides the above I have medicines for numerous other chronic diseases not named above always in stock. Up-country orders are promptly sent by V.P.P. Please state clearly age and term of disease.

DR. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Benares,
Tardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus.
Motiwalla's Chawl, Ground Floor, TARDEO, Bombay

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LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences Oils and Colourings from well known English manufacturers. Sulphuric Acid and other acids

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BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.

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Kalma Finor Cream prevents the skin from shining when warm, and checks the growth of superfluous hair. No woman can hope to keep the delicate hues of a true parent rose-white complexion in a hot climate unless she uses regularly Nature's marvellous skin tonic, Kalmaa.

ARMY and NAVY STORES, and all good Chemists.

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For the relief of Aches and Pains as Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Cure as Bronchitis, Neuralgia from Cold, Cricklers before Influenza, Cramp, Stiffness, Soreness of the Limbs after cycling, Football, Rowing, Golf, etc.

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Old chronic cases of Rheuatism in its different forms are speedily cured by Electricity when properly applied. And the numerous testimonials in my possession prove conclusively that my way is the right way.

A BOAR SPEAKS:—
De Bank, Bothaville, O. R. C., 12th March 1904.

DR. ANDEN,

DEAR SIR,—I would not be doing my duty to you and to humanity, if I did not offer my thanks to you for the cure which I experienced so soon by the use of your Herculex.

In October 1903, I thought that at the end of the year I should have to die (suffering from Rheumatism through the whole body). My vitality and energy decreased day by day, I was thin and weak and resembled a walking corpse. I saw your Advertisement in the newspaper and purchased a belt for myself, which I received on the 18th November, and now I am quite well, thank the Lord; have a rosy complexion and am strong and fat; and as I am convinced that the majority of my fellow burghers have sacrificed their health during the war 1899-1902, I deem it necessary, as I have through experience full confidence in your Herculex to recommend it to them to regain their lost health. I shall continue to recommend your Belts to my fellow creatures and suffering community, with the prayer that the Lord will also make it a blessing to them.

Again thanking you for the great interest which you have shown in my case.

I am, Dear Sir, Yours gratefully,
(Sd.) ABR. C. N. PRELLER.

What has been done for Mr. Preller can be done for you. Remember that my consultations are always free, and if you cannot call, my latest works on electrical treatment will be mailed to you on receipt of your name and address, free of cost.

CALL OR ADDRESS

Dr. A. T. SANDEN,

MOHAMED BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY
OFFICE HOURS—9 A.M. to [illegible] P.M.

AN AMERICAN LAMENT.

"ADMIRAL LOUIS" AND HIS SHIPS.

For the peace of mind of some mariners who have sung the praises of the British Navy one American journalist, at least, regrets that Prince Louis of Battenberg and his squadron of six cruisers should ever have dropped anchor in the North River. It may, to adopt Lord Rosebery's phraseology, not be a "sinister" coincidence, but only an "awkward" or "unfortunate" one, that the article of this much distressed transatlantic cousin should see light on the very morning on which the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have delivered their souls as to the loss of H.M.S. Assistance in Tetuan Bay. Be that as it may the American's article deserves some measure of publicity in this country and we accordingly take the liberty of reproducing some of the salient points of his long lament.

EXPERT'S ICY BATH.

With a measure of frankness which will be at once appreciated the writer admits that the American navy is not perfect, but he adds, with sublime patriotism, it towers head and shoulders above the British brand, as exemplified by the Drake and her consorts, the so-called wonderful County Class.

Before Admiral Louis and his ships went over many impartial naval students considered the English Navy, ship for ship, the peer of anything of a fighting character. But the visit of the Drake Cumberland, Essex, Bedford, Berwick, and Cornwall was as an icy bath to the experts who went aboard these ships with the expectation of seeing how a modern navy is run.

Glaring defects in construction, a free and easy handling of men by officers and a personnel as mismatched as the lack of discipline was complete, we are informed, are a few of the shocks which visitors had to undergo.

PRINCE LOUIS'S VIEWS.

We are told that in an authorised interview at Annapolis Prince Louis was asked the following question:

"What do you regard as the greatest essential to the make-up of the greatest navy?

"Personnel," was the Admiral's answer.

Then the American journalist holds the following mirror up to nature.

"The Drake flagship of Prince Louis, had just dropped anchor in the North River when a retired officer of the American Navy in civilian dress boarded her. The Prince with a number of his staff clustered about him was standing in the starboard gangway receiving Rear-Admiral Evans and Lieut. W. S. Cas ey, who had come on board. Ten feet away and forward of the gangway but within the precinct of the sacred quarterdeck, nevertheless, a heavy-shouldered boatswain, one of the highest degrees of warrant officers in any well-formed Navy, stood brandishing his stout arm at several blue-jackets. The following conversation took place:

NONE OF THEM 'JUMPED.'

Boatswain: I won't tell you again to do it. Yer loggers. You're a mess of skulkers, that's what you are. Now go and do as I told you. Jump!

Smallest Bluejacket: How can I do two things a once? I've been working 'ard all morning and these chaps—what 'ave they been doing?

Boatswain: No sauce mind you. If I did right I'd report you. Now jump!

Biggest Bluejacket: You told me to do something else a minute ago. I cawn't read your blooming mind. I——

Boatswain: You'll be sorry for this. I've a mind to report you all. Now jump!

None of them jumped, however.

We are assured that in this charming picture, "no attempt has been made to enlarge upon the conversation," and that 'some of the toughest oaths are omitted. Otherwise the dialogue is reported verbatim." Those familiar with discipline on American warships which discipline was considered only moderate until a study of the British custom was made may imagine," continues the writer, "what might have happened on a Yankee steel-clad had the boatswain given an order only to have its advisability discussed in his august presence, somebody would have gone to the brig and somebody to the ship's bay. Marling spikes and brawny fists are handy even in these days. It is obey orders, and the last order first on an American man-of-war."

NO HEATING PIPES.

But this is not all. They have, it appears, no heating pipes on the Drake. Instead of steam heat, which is now found on many American canal boats the Drake, we are told has nothing but open grate fires to warm her ward-room, the quarters of her junior officers, the "office" and the like. This deficiency may seem remarkable in this age of modern warships but aside from the comfort of the men the added danger of exposed fires is the more serious one."

As to this the writer admits that in defence of the failure to have heating pipes throughout the Drake it may be claimed, "Oh, but she was not built for the rigours of the American winter." Granted he proceeds, "In reply let it be supposed that the Admiralty desired to intercept an enemy at the Straits of Magellan, and had occasion to dispatch the Drake and the five 'County' class ships. What then? Life is unbearable at that point of South America during the real cold term. Anyhow, open fire grates were never intended for warships that roll to frightful angles in a hard beam sea. Marine underwriters do not encourage the use of exposed fire grates on merchant vessels where there are no powder magazines and marine underwriters usually know on which side their bread is butt-red."

DIRTY BOOTS AND COLLARS.

This does not end the story. First of all, the writer asserts there was no adequate wa chout. American signal boys would have done better. And then he proceeds:

"It may be a small thing to relate but it is truth, nevertheless, that in not one instance was a single officer of the deck of any of the six cruisers seen to have a strictly clean boots. Nine were counted at various times with soiled linen collars. One officer of the deck on the Drake approached some women visitors one morning with the proverbial telescope under his arm, ungloved hands and a huge and unsightly rip in the armpit of his blouse.

The lining of the coat projected through the rip. If there be an unpardonable crime in the American navy it is that of faulty personal attire while on duty. An officer of the deck on an American warship, or for that matter any other officer would as soon fail to brush his hair as to appear on duty in unclean shoes or second-day linen. Not to mention rented cloths!

SALUTE THE FLAG.

"Another noticeable laxity in the discipline of the English ships was it is said the failure of the men to properly salute their superior officers. It was not a rare thing to observe a sailor approach and address an officer without his hand going to his cap. The sentiment and regulation as to a fitting salute to the ensign also was wondered at. Sailors come in over the gangway returning from various duties on shore or elsewhere and neglected to salute the time honoured flag that fluttered at the stern staff.

The sentiment as to the glory of the standard of any nation may be all buncombe but in the American navy returning liberty men, drunk, noisy, and disorderly have been seen to fall down on deck in their endeavour to stand up and salute the flag.

There seemed to be no proper appreciation of ceremonies of the quarter-deck on the English ships either. Unauthorised feet constantly trod it, and one day on the Cumberland a water-tender was seen dancing a clog there, while three of his shipmates, ratings unknown, chastised an accompaniment. The officer of the deck silently glanced at the quartet, but did not order them forward to cut their blooming hair.

Other glaring faults were, it is alleged, observed in the personnel which Admiral Louis says is so essential to the greatness of any navy.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Chara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	1	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	4
E Masagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	27
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	6
Total	0	1	100
Total plague deaths to date	804	849	22,351
Same date last year	24	17	117

BRITAIN'S FUTURE ARMY.

MR KIPLING'S PROPHECY.

Two things are certain, among the mass of problems connected with the defence and protection of the British Empire.

The British Army of the present is not going to suffice for the British needs of the future.

The British people of the present are constitutionally and by tradition averse from the method of military conscription now in vogue in most continental countries. It does not suit the genius of the British people.

What, then, is to be our Army of the future, and by what steps are we to obtain it?

Looking back upon the various leading features of Mr. Kipling's career, we are forced to the conclusion—(1) that he is a patriot; and (2) that he possesses in a remarkable degree the gift of prophetic insight where the affairs and sentiments of his race are concerned. Words like "Imperial," "Empire, and "Federation" were little used by Englishmen when Mr. Kipling began to sound the trumpet call which has since thrilled the hearts of millions of British subjects, from the Klondyke to the Cape, from Canada to the Australian Commonwealth, from Jamaica to Labore. The thinker who, recalling the date of the publication, reads "The Seven Seas" in the light of the last five years of the Empire's history, will realise that Mr. Kipling is as much a prophet as he is a poet; and the fact is worth remembering.

When a recent work from the pen of Mr. Rudyard Kipling is offered to the public at the price of sixpence, it is safe to assume that neither the author nor his publishers are actuated by business motives, or desire for material gain. That is certain.

Every reader of "Traffics and Discoveries" remembers that most striking section of it which the author called "The Army of a Dream." Everyone who was not a reader of "Traffics and Discoveries" should now read "The Army of a Dream," which Messrs. Macmillan have just issued separately in an attractive binding at the price of sixpence. To those thinking citizens who do not already know the stirring and suggestive tale we say, obtain and read it in its new cheap form, weighing carefully its qualities as a forecast. To those who do know and admire this remarkable piece of work, we would say, make it known in its present cheap form to every present or potential bearer of a rifle in these islands. If there is a barrack library which lacks it (and there are several), supply it with half a dozen copies. Every rifle club should circulate the little volume; every Volunteer, and every cadet should have access to it. The thing is not merely a story of remarkable interest; it is an inspired story-writer's imaginative forecasting a matter of absorbing importance to every British subject: our defences of the future.

Observe the beauty of our system. We're a free people"—says the narrator in this tale—"We get up and slay the man who says we aren't. But as a little detail we never mention, if we don't volunteer in some corps or another—as combatants if we are fit, as non-combatants if we ain't—till we're thirty-five, we don't vote, and we don't get poor relief, and the woman don't love us. . . . We have supplied ourselves with every sort and shape and make of Volunteer corps that you can imagine, and we've mixed the whole show up with our Oddfellows and our I.O.G.T.'s and our Buffaloes, and our Burkes and our Disbrets, not to mention Leagues and Clubs, till you can't tell 'other from which.'"

Obviously quotation cannot be indulged in this place. Where space is severely limited this is no tale to quote from, for it has no stopping places, no dull spots. It is, of course, a story: not an essay. But it is a marvellous piece of prophesying, none the less, with reference to a universal British defence force which should not be unsuited to the peculiar genius of the British people; and now that it may be obtained for sixpence, we hope it may be read and considered by every thoughtful citizen in the Kingdom, women as well as men, for it concerns both, and the children of both in the years to come.

THE EMPIRE AND THE EGG.

A PROBLEM SOLVED.

"As sure as eggs is eggs." This phrase undoubtedly impresses the average Londoner as singularly ill-chosen. He has met so many eggs that proved something far other—even beyond the hops of sound definition. The literary authority who supplied a classification of the species as newlaid, breakfast, fresh and plain boggs affords an explanation—only the two latter varieties are indigenous to London, the plain being most in evidence. Which thing is an anomaly most imperial mindedness, thus 8s. 4d. the stock and freight, will carry to the extent of ten thousand new-laid eggs weekly, and so to further the proposition South Africa and Australia reverse their seasons with our own, and at this time have entered on their summer months. Eggs are cheap and plentiful or could be so, were an extended market immediately available. Importation? Certainly. What? Cape eggs a good three weeks old! No better than that fresh class familiar already, and the Australian article more than five weeks laid and fringing on the plain variety, uncertain and repellent! The weary housekeeper turns listlessly aside from so ludicrous a suggestion—but she need not. This is where the 8s. 4d. scientifically applied comes in with triumph.

Let it be considered why the delicious new-laid compound grows so rapidly into the uncompromising plain egg. The microscope provides a ready and simple reason, in that it discovers the external shell to present a surface honeycombed with tiny pores whereby the life of the chicken may be preserved during the process of incubation. Those same pores serve also as the channels of the corruption microbe which thus gains access to the meat within and sets up decomposition when the egg is laid aside for human consumption. Obviously the greater the exposure the more rapid the decay, while nothing short of hermetical sealing could avail to arrest entirely the progress of the devastating microbe. And nothing is simpler—a coat of grease affects the purpose, and if applied while the egg is still warm the opportunity for decomposition becomes practically non-existent as in the case of other absolutely air-excluding vehicles.

The best cheap substance for the purpose is vaseline and 10,000 eggs can be preserved with it at cost of twopence, limned neatly the pores are thus sealed with a greasy not colourless fluids of a watery nature it should be wrapped in paper and is then ready to be packed. If the covering be not removed till the egg itself is about to be cooked it will be found that all the qualities of the new-laid are fully retained together with its nutritive properties. It must be remembered that in the ordinary way quite apart from considerations of paste eggs deteriorate in their value as food agents the longer they are kept by reason of the evaporation promoted by the shell pores. The disagreeable flavour of the plain variety must be regarded mainly as the provision of beneficent Nature against the consumption of infective food that might otherwise pass at its face value.

By greasing eggs while still warm or at any rate within a few hours of being laid, the cook can retain perfection for six weeks or two months, and may do so for a very much longer period. The sooner the grease is applied the longer the new-laid qualities persist. For an enterprising agent in London commanding the product of a dozen poultry farms in either South Africa or Australia there ought to be a large market, with fine openings for profit. I would say more of its particularly beneficial possibility to English women settlers in Greater Britain.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTACK ON BERNHARDT.

The divine Sarah has had many tributes of popular admiration and affection, but her experiences in Canada seems to have been peculiarly unfortunate. Owing, it is alleged to some references the great actress made to Canadians, she was, states a Reuter telegram from Ottawa, on Tuesday night the 5th of December, pelted with rotten eggs. She denies having uttered the offensive remarks attributed to her, and says in an interview a journalist: "I have never stated, on my word of honour, that the Canadian people were Iroquois. I say, it is true that the Canadians have made great progress in agriculture, but not in literature and art. The other evening two or three hundred young men assaulted two women of my company with sticks and stones and severely wounded them about the head. I ask if these young men were Canadians? I do not believe it!"

A TWENTIETH-CENTURY LEVIATHAN.

The latest novelty in marine transport is the projected voyage of the "Dewey," a floating dry-dock, from Chesapeake Bay to Manila, a distance of 14,000 miles, via the Suez Canal. A turmaster at Norfolk (Va) has just signed a contract for this remarkable cruise. The dock, which has been built to accommodate the largest American warships in the Far East is too big to be towed by any rudder that mechanical ingenuity can devise so she will be held on her course by three large colliers with a towing-line a mile and a half in length. The cables used will be the largest steel ropes in the world with the exception of those of some of the great suspension bridges. There will of course, be wireless apparatus on each of the colliers and on the dock. It is believed that a rate of 100 miles a day will be possible.

APPETITE AND AGE.

Over-eating and under-thinking are the chief causes of premature old age, according to the Lancet. It is not a question of time. "Man is as old as his arteries, and the arteries may sometimes be older than the man. Prosperous members of the trading community die at the age of 60 years or thereabouts; first because they have ceased to think, and secondly because they continue to eat and to drink in excess of the requirements of their bodies. Remarkable longevity, with complete retention of mental activity, is mainly found in men of high intellectual endowments who have become dependent upon the exercise of those endowments for their chief pleasure and whose minds have not been crippled by confinement within grooves. Longevity is one of the ordinary rewards of eminence in mathematics, in philosophy, in science, or in law.

In a different form longevity is found in rural districts among the industrious poor (especially among poor women), whose brains, indeed, have never been exercised except upon the simplest problems but who have led mainly outdoor lives in pure air and who have been protected by their poverty from over-eating or from over-drinking. The ordinary examples of premature death, preceded by premature old age, are furnished by persons whose occupations have never required any serious intellectual effort—who have, perhaps, learnt some business the guiding principles of which were converted into routine by the time they were 30 years old, who thereafter ceased entirely from any employment of the higher faculties of their minds and who always eaten and drunk with more reference to the gratification of the palate than to the physiological needs of the system. If the brain be kept at work the condition of its activity will require the maintenance of its blood supply and will prevent its capillaries from shrinking, and if the body is not called upon for excessive efforts in the elimination of superfluous food and drink, it will seldom prove inadequate to the performance of any duties which the habits of a wise and temperate man would impose upon it.

TWENTIETH-CENTURY PIRACY.

Piracy still flourishes on the coast of China. From a recently issued volume of trade reports dealing with the southern half of that country we gather that Chinese sea-robbers continue to be as defiant and successful as ever. Concerning Hang chow we read. Complaints are rife as to the insecurity of the waterways, especially between Hang chow and Haining and Hang-chow and Hu-chow. On this latter canal robberies are so frequent as seriously to interfere with the silk trade. Merchants being afraid to ship by junk, and launches not being permitted to carry cargo. To all petitions praying that this nuisance be stopped the officials turn a deaf ear, or reply that decent people do not travel at night! This is within a hundred miles of Shanghai and along waterways over which foreign houseboats are constantly travelling! From Kowloon, Mr. W. R. Parr writes that the ever present element of piracy in the locality and the consequence want of security for life and property are partly to blame for the bad trade of the year. He tells of twenty six cases that were reported at that station alone. The presence of foreign gunboats and armed launches in and around some of their haunts seems to have little daunted these pests. The old trick of boarding vessels as passengers and then holding up the crew is still in full force. The "North China Herald" says China is probably the last of the nations with any claim to the rank of an important Power which has not long since cleared its coasts and waters of these sea-robbers.

THE TYPIST IN FICTION.

A lady who runs a typewriting office in a country town was giving a large audience at St. Bride Institute, a humorous account of her personal experiences, and in the course of her remarks referred sarcastically to the treatment accorded to the typist in novels of a certain type. It was customary in this class of fiction she said, for the author to make the heroine suddenly lose her father fortune, and lover at one blow. Whereupon, being under the necessity of immediately securing remunerative employment for herself and her mother, she obtains instantly, and in a marvellous manner, an appointment in a mercantile office. At the end of the tale the employer makes her his wife—perhaps because it is the only thing he can do with her. The lecturer added that she would rather not trust to that in real life! The same vivacious lady mentioned that she had had some curious demands made upon her. She had been asked to paint hymns on large sheets of canvas, to solve puzzles in a prize competition and (by one male customer) to superintend the hanging of some new pictures and the arrangement of books in his library. She was uncertain whether it was her exquisite taste or her long arm that he was anxious to enlist in his service.

THE LITERARY MAN-EATER.

Even the literary man-eater, we are assured, is not altogether unknown! Captain J. W. Jennings, R.N.R., for many years in command of sailing-ships and of White Star Line palatial steamships, once caught a shark, inside of which was found a copy of the "Illustrated London News" actually addressed "Captain Jennings, Earl's Court-terrace Kensington London." The explanation is simple. A little girl in one of the ships aft-readers, who early on the passage had displayed a habit of throwing things overboard must have dealt in this way with the unopened newspaper packet which was at once swallowed by the prowling shark. In July 1893, half a copy of "Tit-Bits" was discovered in the stomach of a shark caught by the "Lauriston," on her way from Barry to Bombay.

A NATIONAL PRAYER.

The "Daily News" suggests the following national prayer in view of the coming general election:—Most Gracious God we humbly beseech Thee, as for this kingdom in general, so especially at this time for all electors of members of Parliament, that remembering their vote to be a trust from Thee, they may faithfully and wisely make choice of fit persons to serve in the great council of the nation to the advancement of Thy glory, the good of Thy Church, the safety, honour, and welfare of our Sovereign and his dominions; that all things may be so ordered and settled that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety may be established among us for all generations.

These and all other necessaries for them, for us and Thy whole Church, we humbly beg in the name and mediation of Jesus Christ, our most blessed Lord and Saviour. Amen.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JAN. 3.

Light rain has fallen in Sangor Island, Bogra, Balasore, Gopalpur and Sambalpur. The largest amount reported is 0·26 inch at Balasore. Clear skies and ordinary cold weather conditions prevail over the greater part of the country. Temperature is low except over Orissa and Madras, the departures from normal ranging between five degrees and seven degrees over North-West India. Conditions are slightly unsettled in Kashmir where snow is probable, but dry weather will prevail generally over India and Burma with increasing temperature in the North-West.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 2ND JAN.

SUMMARY.

Pressure Changes show a brisk rise in the Punjab and at Agra, Cawnpore Raipur and Poona and a slight rise or fall elsewhere.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The variations of the maximum and minimum show a defect of 5° to 15° at several stations. The highest temperature in the shade was 90° at Bellary and the lowest 39° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy at Bombay, Madras, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather.—A small area of ambnormally low pressure lies at and about Sholapur, Bijapur, Bellary, Cuddapah, Madras and Hyderabad (Deccan) Weather continues generally fine.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

The Iron and Steel Institute, which holds its annual meeting in London, next May, has further arranged that, in lieu of the usual autumn gathering, there shall be a combined meeting with the American Institute of Mining Engineers from July 23 to the 28th. The Lord Mayor has consented to act as chairman of the London Reception Committee, and will give an evening reception at the Mansion House. The visitors will also be welcomed in several of the principal iron-working districts.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Jan. 3.

SECURITIES—
2½ per cent. Consols ..... 89 5-8 = + 1-4
2 do. Reduced ..... 99 1-4 = + 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... 105 1-4 = + 1-4
3 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... 65 13-16 = unchanged

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 26 1-16 = unchanged
2 months hence ..... 26 7-16 = do
Spot in New York ..... 54 7-8 = + 1-4

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25·21 1-2 = + 2 1-2
Berlin ..... 20·43 = + 1
New York Demand ..... 4·85 1-8 = unchanged

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 4 per cent = 60
3 months sight Bank Bills ... 3 5-8 per cent = —3
3 " " Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 1-2 per cent = —1-8
4 " " Fine Trade Bills ..... 4 per cent = —1-8
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 4 1-4 per cent = —1-8

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 2 1-2 per cent = —1-8
7 day market loans ..... 3,1-8 per cent = —1-8

Extra Council Bills allotments Transfers on Bombay Rs. 1,00,000 at Is 4 5-32d.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 Jan. sellers steady.

METALS—
Copper Brazilers 490
Yellow metal 77-8

RAPESEED—
Yellow Coast 23 A.M. sellers
Yellow Cawnpore nominal
Shipt Nil 1-2 A.-M. sellers

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 45 7-8 J-F done

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 1-16
In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian dull. Manchester easier. Total Sales 8,000, Spot 6 10—14. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 3-16.—1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 56,000. Futures closed quiet.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
6·23 —10	6·01 —11	6·26 —11
April-May	May-June.	June-July
6·29 —11	6 12 —11	6·13 —11
July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct
6·14 —11	6·05 —11	6·23 —11

Receipts at U S ports 65,000
Do last year 93,000
Shipments to Great Britain 32,000
Do. do Continent 29,000

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... 11·75 — 12
Futures, month of March ..... 11·45 — 12
Do do July ..... 11·78 — 12
a Declined owing to weak cables and to bear pressure and bulls unloading.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot 11 9-16-1-2
Futures, month of March ..... 11·3—12
Do. do. May ..... 11·30—11
Tone at close ..... steady.

	Bales.
Total visible supply	4,893,000
	+18,000
Total visible supply East Indian	172,000
Total Quantity in sight	6,893,000
	+51,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 48 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 2nd Jan. 1905:—

Cotton	26,026 bales.
Wheat	4,411 cwts.
Linseed	4,385 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1339 do
Gingellyseed	11,233 do
Poppyseed	1,262 do
Groundnut	208 do
Castorseed	4,634 do
Rice	2,328 do
Myrabollams	2,119 do
Cottonseed	16,537 do
Mowrasseed	975 do
Gram	231 do
Jowar	20 do
Maize	nil do

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.
Gold Bullion Rs. 3,03,308
Ex s. s. Simla, from Australia

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 3.

EXCHANGE.—Tone quiet.
Bank T. T. ... ... Is. 4 3-32d.
Bank Demand ... ... Is. 4 1-32d. to 3-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. Is. 4 11-32d.
Do. 6 do. do. ... Is. 4 15-32d.
French Francs 3 do. do. ... 170 3-4
Marks 3 do. do. ... 139 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight ... 146 1-2
Shanghai 30 do. ... 205
Japan 30 do. ... 150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.
Cash ... ... 97·15
1st Settlement, 5th January ... 97·15
2nd do. 31st ,, ... 98·4

Money Market. Tone firm.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 28th Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 14th	Dec. 7	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 14th	,, 7	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 19th	,, 8	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
LINSEED—Tone firm.			
Ready	7	13	0
Forward May	8	1	0
RAPESEED.—Tone firm.			
Brown Jawnpore, Ready ...	6	15	0
Do. Forward May	7	0	0
Yellow Guserat, Ready ...	7	8	0
POPPYSEED—Tone firm.			
Ready	8	12	0
Forward May	8	7	0
CASTORSEED—Tone firm.			
Ready	32	8	0
GINGELLYSEED—Tone firm.			
Howree Khandeish	45	0	0
15 per cent. Mixed	44	0	0
WHEAT—Tone firm but in active.			
White Delhi ready	5	2	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.
Tone ..... quiet but steady.
Estimated sales ..... 8,000 Bales
Imports ..... 16,000 ,,

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·97 —1	6·01 —1
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June
6·05 —1	6·08 —1	6·11 —1
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.
6·12 —1	6·13 —1	6·03 —1
	Sep.-Oct.	
	5·92 —1	

COTTON.—The Market is quiet with a very small enquiry, and prices have ceased off since the holidays. Satrs closing quotations are as follows:—

Bengals Fully Good January				Rs. 187
Broach M.-G. Good March				,, 250 1-2

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

		Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Rise.
Bengal H. G. (No. tenure)		197	203	220	25th Jan.
Bengals (M.-G.) Hy. terms		218	189	215	25th Jan.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)		198	195	200	25th Jan.
Oomrawutte (descriptions)	M.-G.	218	210	208	25th Jan.
Khandeish, (M.-G.)		223	208	25·0	25th Jan.
Khamgaum fair staple	(M.-G.)				
Karanja do.	(M.-G.)	217	211		25th Jan.
Akola do.	(M. G.)				
Oomra good staple	(M.-G.)	227	221	220	25th Jan.
Ghanseagaum Poolgaum	(M.-G.)	230	224	220	25th Jan.
Nagpur Kamptl	(M.-G.)	234	223	225	25th Jan.
Broach	(M.-G.)	245	235	251	25th Jan.
Muttia	(M.-G.)	214	208	205	25th Jan.
Yeotmal	(M.-G)	232	226	225	25th Jan.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JAN. 3.
The Liverpool Cotton Market closed ..... quiet
Serabs ..... dull
Good Shownuggar ..... ,,
The Manchester Market has been ..... easier
2 1/2 per cent Consols 89 5-8
2 per cent Reduced 99 1-4
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan 105 3-4
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers 65 13-16
Bar Silver 26 1-16

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 25th December as compared with the statement of the 31st Dec. 1:—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 25. Rs.	Dec. 27. Rs.
Capital	1,01,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	37,00,000	37,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	37,90,918	36,66,441
Public Deposits at Branches	1,21,06,596	1,19,19,299
Other Deposits	5,74,34,550	5,75,54,442
Post Bills	9,014	7,186
Sundries	18,70,631	21,13,498
Rs..	9,68,92,735	9,74,80,867
Assets.		
Government Securities	1,31,66,535	1,31,66,029
Other authorised Securities	37,05,573	30,96,335
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	38,09,711	37,76,841
Loans do. do. do.	1,11,29,963	1,14,97,043
Bills discounted and purchased	3,39,20,453	3,37,36,876
Coin and Stock	2,9,382	3,84,889
Stamps and Stationery	3,976	3,360
Balances with other Banks	13,55,325	13,20,774
Sundries	2,71,009	3,25,074
Cash	2,68,70,181	2,80,24,886
	9,68,92,735	9,74,80,867

THE NEW
LAXATIVE
For Constipation, Flatulence, Sluggish Liver, Heaviness and Headache, &c.

Bishop's Maxils

are quite free from the many defects of the common "liver pills" and ordinary purgatives. Moreover, Bishop's Maxils have several excellent qualities of their own not found in any other remedy. Thus

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PURELY PERSONAL.

SOME time ago there appeared in M. A.P. two or three pretty anecdotes concerning the doings and sayings of the Tsar's four little daughters, which I believe might be supplemented by the following story which has caused much amusement in the Russian capital. Not so long ago, a religious ceremony was held at the church adjoining the Imperial palace in New Peterhoff. The Emperor and Empress of Russia whilst on a visit to that famous resort do not occupy the palace, but live in a little datcha (wooden house) some distance off, called the Alexandrine datcha, and only drive to the palace for State functions. On this particular occasion all the members of the Romanoff family were present at the ceremony, including the Tsar's four little daughters. They, however, drove up last, to find that the entrance to the palace was blocked by another carriage, the occupants of which appeared to be rather dilatory in alighting. The Grand Duchess Olga, the eldest of the four, was visibly disconcerted, and, beckoning to a tall Cossack, she ordered him to bid the owners of the voiture that obstructed the way to move on and make room for the Emperor's daughters. The soldier saluted but made no attempt to obey the mandate, whereat the irate little lady unable to tolerate the insult thus openly offered to her Imperial person, leaned out of the carriage and called aloud in her shrill, babyish voice "Please to move on." There was a moment's silence then the door of the carriage opened slowly and no less a personage than the Tsar himself alighted and shook his finger rebukingly at his imperious little daughter.

The visit of Prince Louis of Battenberg to the United State was, so far as the American people were concerned a wonderful success. He was considered handsome and manly and was royally entertained. The weather all the autumn has been absolutely perfect; bright sunshine and blue skies with only three days rain since September 1st. Everyone except the dentist who presented the bill to the Royal Prince was very disgusted at the amount demanded—£200 for eight hours work! The comic papers have been mostly amusing over the incident. One of them remarked that the Prince had a fine time socially, but the most filling thing was his visit to the dentist, and that he must now always wear a gold crown. It would be a good plan, both in America and on this side of the water, for a dentist before he began operations to say what his bill was going to be.

A pretty story is told of the first State reception held by the Queen of Greece when a bride of seventeen. Supported by her Maids of Honour, the young Queen, although suffering an agony of nervousness, received her guests with a dignity that favourably impressed the ladies of the Court. When the formal introductions were over, Her Majesty, hearing her husband's step in the adjoining room, on the impulse of the moment, rushed to ask him if she was doing all right, and to inquire whether he thought she had made a good impression or not. Flushed with excitement and with her train thrown over her arm, she clasped her husband's arm, looking eagerly into his face, only anxious to know if he were proud of her or not, and quite forgot all about her guests until the King, with a hearty laugh, pointed out the fact that she was visible to them all through the glass.

The Duke of Portland, who was entertaining the King and Queen at lordly Welbeck the other day, is one of the most affable of great peers; and no one could have been less changed by the stroke of fortune which a quarter of a century or so ago transformed a none-too-wealthy subaltern in the Guards into the master of nearly two hundred thousand acres of land and one of the stateliest of English seats. His Grace is by no means such a colossus of wealth as his eccentric predecessor, the greater part of whose immensely valuable London property now belongs to Lord Howard de Walden. But he is a rich man, even for a Duke, and lives one may suppose, well within his income, for he has no ruinously-expensive fads or foibles and both he and his charming Duchess are personally of simple tastes.

Probably the Duke's heaviest outlay during his reign has been the re-building of the Oxford wing of Welbeck Abbey, which was burned to the ground a few years ago, and on the restoration of which hundreds of men were continuously employed for a long period. The Abbey covers an immense extent of ground, and its numberless rooms, including the series of vast subterranean channels built by the late Duke, take a deal of keeping up. The visitor to the nobly-timbered park has a proof before his eyes of the present owner's kindness of heart in the picturesque almshouses which he has built out of his not inconsiderable winnings on the Turf. With a beautiful wife, and children to whom he is devoted, the Lord of Welbeck has little to complain of in this life. Perhaps his only crumpled rose-leaf is the fact that he is putting on flesh much faster than he likes—not however for want of exercise, for he is as keen an all-round sportsman as there is in the ranks of the peerage.

Twenty years ago last month Sir Edward Grey entered politics, and soon after he was returned to Westminster as the Liberal member for the Berwick-upon-Tweed division. He was then only twenty-three years of age, and it may be said there is to day little or no change in his outward appearance as compared with his twenties. His clean-cut features with his fine classic nose and his keen penetrating eyes, look almost precisely the same, and he is still clean-shaven. There is not the least sign of greyness in his wealth of black hair, which he has a habit of freely disturbing when engaged in speaking. He dresses just the same as when a young man—generally a black vicuna short-cut coat, dark striped trousers, and a bowler hat. We, in the North of England, writes a Northumberland correspondent, are proud of our son. Almost from the first Sir Edward gave promise of acquitting himself with distinction, and the most sanguine anticipations of his future have been more than realised. The late Mr. Gladstone was quick to find that in the member for Berwick he had a promising lieutenant, and more than once he showed his appreciation of the youthful politician. Soon after his entry into Parliament, Sir Edward Grey occassioned not a little stir by his independence in the question of Irish Land Purchase; and he has also in his time been found, on more than one occasion, in the case of Uganda, for instance, and again in the Boer war, impelled by duty no doubt, to adopt an attitude wholly in opposition to that of many of his colleagues.

It has been said that the life of a country gentleman may in time appeal even to Sir Edward Grey more than the life of a Parliamentarian. Whether that be so or not, no one will deny that his political labours are more than anything else the outcome of a high respect for duty and a deep sense of patriotism. Sir Edward has many hobbies. He is very fond of fishing and has written a treatise thereon; he is, too, no mean authority on natural history subjects. Furthermore, he has proved a skilful tennis player, being the winner of the M. C. C. and Queens's Club Tennis Prize in 1893. Gardening has also found in him a capable worker, while on agricultural matters generally he has advanced many theories.

In Lady Grey, Sir Edward has a charming helpmate. She is a daughter of Major S.E. Widdrington and Mrs. Widdrington, of Newton, Northumberland. They were married in 1885, some months prior to Sir Edward entering Parliament, and have no family. Invaluable service has been rendered by Lady Grey to her husband during his political career, especially at election time. Lady Grey is tall and handsome looking, being something like Sir Edward in facial expression, and she has a very kindly and pleasing manner. She is exceedingly popular in the North, and usually is present with Sir Edward at most of his political engagements.

The Earl of Aberdeen like Sir Edward Grey, maintains his youthful appearance wonderfully, so much so indeed that he looks more like nearing fifty than sixty. He is very enthusiastic in all his schemes and has always supported his energetic Countess in all her hobbies save one, and that was when she conceived it her duty to dine with her servants once a week a custom once in vogue throughout Scotland. But although it is said the Earl did not countenance this attempt at equality, yet it was a custom which, curiously enough, obtained for generations in his family.

The Aberdeen family were originally lairds and knights of Haddo, and played a most prominent part in the history of Aberdeenshire. They were of the famous Jock and Tam Gordons, and each generation fought valiantly in the cause of the Stuarts, Sir John Gornon of Haddo was executed for his loyalty to his Sovereign, after long imprisonment in Haddo's hole St. Giles Church, Edinburgh. It was his grandson Sir George Gordon, who became the first Earl of Aberdeen. He was one of the most accomplished men of his day, and was made Lord Chancellor of Scotland, a nomination which gave so much offence to the Scottish Peers that he had to be made an Earl, because all his predecessors in his high office were nobles. He resigned the Chancellorship on account of his opposition to the Duke of Buccleuch's curious proposal that husband should be fined for the non-attendance of their wives at church.

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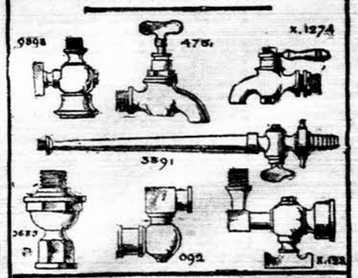

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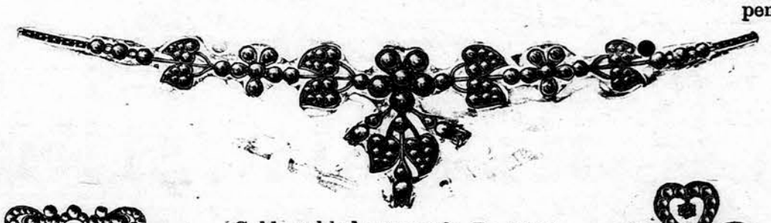
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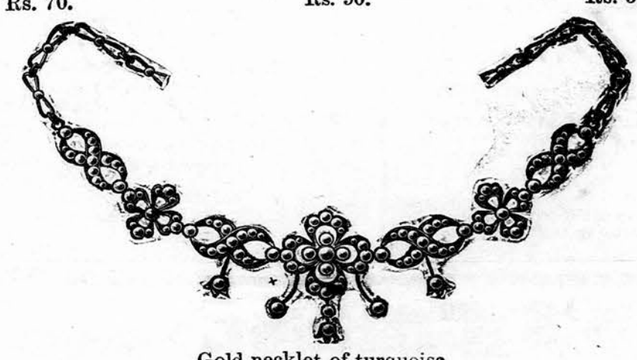
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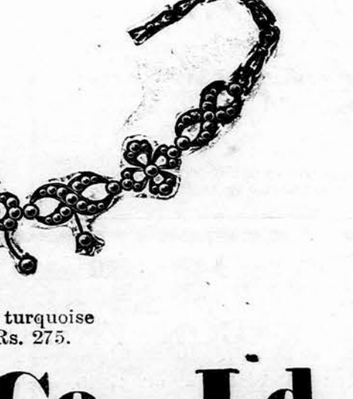

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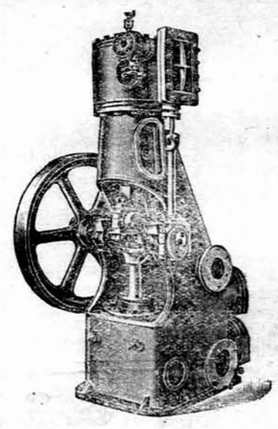

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Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at No. 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Bazargate Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. E., Whitefriar's Street, LONDON, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66, Fenchurch Street, LONDON, E. C.—Paris, Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co.; Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA; Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.